

Medical World



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MEDICAL WORLD

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES
OF NOTABLE
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS
OF THE PRESENT

BERLIN PUBLISHING COMPANY
NEW YORK

Preface

IN THE preparation of the MEDICAL WORLD, the editors and publishers have aimed to assemble in permanent and attractive form, correct life sketches and artistic portraits of a number of representative men who are conspicuous for their various contributions to medical science. The value of such a work will be appreciated when it is remembered that apart from its high standard of artistic excellence, it is intended to contain such a collection of thorough, interesting and authentic biographical sketches of medical men of the time, as will assure to the readers of the present and future a full treasury of reference and information.



ISAAC ADLER

Physician
New York City



R. ISAAC ADLER, Emeritus Professor of Clinical Medicine at the New York Polyclinic, was born in Alzey, Germany, on April 6th, 1849. He is the son of Henrietta (Frankforter) Adler, and the eminent Rabbi Samuel Adler, who came to the United States with his family in 1857.

Until eight years of age, Dr. Adler received his education in Germany, and upon the arrival of the family in New York City attended the Columbia Grammar School preliminary to entering Columbia University from which in 1868 he was graduated.

Attracted by the medical profession, after graduation Dr. Adler went to Europe and engaged in the study of medicine at the Universities of Vienna, Berlin, and Heidelberg. In 1871 he received the medical degree from the University of Heidelberg, and in the same year his Alma Mater conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

From the time of his entering upon the practice of medicine in New York City, 1872, Dr. Adler has devoted his time to clinical pathology and has obtained positions in various clinics and hospitals, among them the Montefiore Home, to which he was Consulting Physician; and the German Hospital where he was Visiting Physician and Pathologist, and is now Consulting Physician; Dr. Adler is also Consulting Physician to Beth Israel Hospital, and other hospitals and clinical institutions.

Dr. Adler is a member of numerous societies, among others The Association of American Physicians; American Medical Association; American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists; Association for the Advancement of Science; New York Academy of Medicine; Neurological Society; Pathological Society; German Medical Society; Society for Experimental Pharmacology and Therapeutics; New York County Medical Society, and the New York State Medical Society.

Dr. Adler has made numerous contributions on pathological and clinical subjects to the leading professional periodicals. In 1874 he was married to Frida, a daughter of Dr. Morris Grumbacher.





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Stiller

JAMES MESCHTER ANDERS

Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine

Medico-Chirurgical College

Philadelphia, Pa.

AMES MESCHTER ANDERS, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D., was born in Fairview Village, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, July 22nd, 1854. He is the son of Samuel Drescher Anders and Christina (Meschter) Anders.

He prepared for college in the Maple Tree public school and public high school at Norristown, Pa., and the academic department of a theological seminary under the auspices of the Mennonite Church at Wadsworth, Ohio. At the age of seventeen he taught in a public school and subsequently attended The Wadsworth Academy (Ohio) where he took up the study of German, Latin, and mathematics. While a student in the latter institution he was requested by the classes to teach mental arithmetic, a position he held for about six months. On his returning home from Ohio in 1875 he entered the University of Pennsylvania. Here he pursued two courses of study, one in medicine and the other in the Natural Sciences during the spring of each year. In due season he received two degrees, one that of Doctor of Medicine and the other Doctor of Philosophy. While at the University he was chosen one of the twelve students who composed the "Alfred Stille Medical Society," the first of its kind in Philadelphia.

Among his teachers were: Professor von der Smitten, Principal of Wadsworth (Ohio) Academy; I. V. Gotwals, Superintendent of Public School at Norristown, Pa.; Professor William Pepper, Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professors Joseph Leidy, D. Hayes Agnew, William Goodell, R. A. F. Penrose, Theodore Dormly, Henry C. Chapman, and others.

After graduation in medicine, he took a post-graduate course of two months in the University and Philadelphia Hospitals, when he entered the Protestant Episcopal Hospital of Philadelphia as Resident Physician, remaining for sixteen months, or until March 31, 1879. In April of this year he settled in Philadelphia with a view to following general medical practice.

The study of botany in its relations to medicine always appealed strongly to Dr. Anders, and he made numerous botanical excursions in the vicinity of Philadelphia; also journeys to and brief courses of study at certain foreign springs, such as Aix-les-Bains, Nauheim, Homburg, Carlsbad, and Universities, chiefly those of Marburg and Berlin. Apart from the positions already cited in connection with various hospitals, he continued his studies of natural history subjects during the first decade following graduation. His original investigations into certain plant functions led to the discovery of the fact that flowering plants and particularly odoriferous species are natural generators of ozone. He also showed how active and important is the function of transpiration in plant life.

Dr. Anders has become highly prominent in the medical profession, and in attestation of this fact may be cited the following distinctions which have been conferred upon him: Ursinus College bestowed upon him the Honorary Degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Doctor of Laws. He is an Officier de l'Instruction Publique (French Decoration); Ex-President of the American Society of Tropical Medicine, Philadelphia County Medical Society, and of the Medical Club of Philadelphia; Vice-President of Section II and member of the Central Executive Committee of the 7th International Congress on Tuberculosis held at Washington, 1909; Vice-President of the American Climatological Association. He delivered the Oration on Medicine before the American Medical Association at New Orleans in 1903; was member of the Advisory Board of Mayor Warwick, 1898, member of the Advisory Board of Directors of Public Health and Charities under Drs. W. M. L. Coplin and Edward Martin.

He is a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, American Medical Association, Pan-American Medical Congress, American Climatological Association, College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Pathological Society of Philadelphia, American Society of Tropical Medicine; Life Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; Fellow of the Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, London; Honorary Member of Academy of Medicine, Cleveland, Ohio; Pennsylvania Forestry Association, City Park Association of Philadelphia, Union League of Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Country Club.

Among the visiting staffs of Philadelphia Hospitals to which Dr. Anders belonged in the past are those of the Protestant Episcopal Hospital, the Philadelphia Hospital, St. Christopher's Hospital and the Stetson Hospital. At present he is Visiting Physician to The Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, Consulting Physician to the Widener Home for Crippled Children, the Jewish Hospital, and the Hospital for the Insane of the South-Eastern District of Pennsylvania at Norristown, Pa.

For a number of years, Dr. Anders was Lecturer on Botany at The Wagner Free Institute of Science. In October, 1889, he was made Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Medico-Chirurgical College, in 1890 he was elected to the Chair of Hygiene, and two years later to the Chair of Clinical Medicine, and in 1893 to that of The Theory and Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine in the same institution, a chair which he still holds.

Over 100 articles on medical and scientific subjects have been written by Dr. Anders, and a number of original articles. Among them are: "Transpiration of Plants" (this essay was awarded the George B. Wood Prize); "Beneficial Influence of Plants," "The Exhalation of Ozone by Flowering Plants and Odoriferous Foliage," "Sanitary Influence of Forests." In October, 1886, he issued a volume bearing the title "House-Plants as Sanitary Agents, or The Relation of Growing Plants to Health and Disease." A Text-Book of "The Practice of Medicine," issued in 1897, has passed through nine editions, and a work on "Medical Diagnosis" (with Dr. L. Napoleon Boston as co-author) has been recently published.





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Photo by Gutekunst

J. M. Andersy

LEWELLYS FRANKLIN BARKER

Professor of Medicine
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Md.



LEWELLYS FRANKLIN BARKER, M.D., is the son of James F. and Sarah Jane (Taylor) Barker, and was born in Norwich, Ont., Canada, on September, 16th, 1867.

He received his early education in the Ontario Public Schools, and at Pickering College from 1881 until his graduation in 1884. He then entered the University of Toronto, where in 1890 the degree of M.D. was conferred upon him. After graduation at the University of Toronto, Dr. Barker worked in Internal Medicine, Pathology, and Anatomy with Professors Osler, Welch and Mall at the Johns Hopkins Hospital until 1900. During this time a large part of his work was devoted to the study of the anatomy and pathology of the nervous system, though he published also a number of articles upon general pathological and bacteriological subjects.

From 1900 to 1905 he taught Anatomy at the University of Chicago, and Internal Medicine as an Associate of Prof. Frank Billings at Rush Medical College.

Dr. Barker wrote during this period a number of articles bearing upon medical education in America, and his research work dealt largely with the normal anatomy and the pathology of the nervous system.

In 1904 he went to Europe to study Chemistry and Medicine at Munich, and at Emil Fischer's Laboratory in Berlin.

On his return to the United States in 1905 he was appointed Professor of Medicine at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, as successor to Dr. William Osler. Since then he has been engaged in teaching and investigation at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, his publications dealing principally with disorders of the nervous system, of the circulatory system, and of metabolism.

Dr. Barker was a member of the Special Commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to determine the existence or non-existence of plague in San Francisco in 1901, this appointment having been preceded by a visit to the plague districts in Hong Kong and in India.

He is an honorary M.D. of the University of Toronto; Honorary LL.D. of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario; and "Ehren-Mitglied der Wiener Medicinischen Gesellschaft"; Honorary corresponding member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Edinburgh.

He is a member of several scientific societies and associations, and the author of a number of scientific publications, including:

"The Nervous System and its Constituent Neurones," 1899, A2.

"Translation of Werner Spalteholz's Hand Atlas of Human Anatomy," 1900, S. 31.

"Description of the Brains of Two Brothers Dead of Hereditary Ataxia," Decennial Publications of the University of Chicago, 1904.

In 1903 Dr. Barker was married to Miss Lillian H. Halsey, of New York.





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Photo by Alman

Lewellys F. Barker,

ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN

Professor of Surgery
Rush Medical College
Chicago, Ill.



ARTHUR DEAN BEVAN, M.D., the son of Sarah Elizabeth Ramsey and Dr. Thomas Bevan, was born in Chicago, August 9th, 1861.

Upon completing the course in the Chicago High School, Dr. Bevan, preparatory to commencing medical studies, attended the Yale Scientific School, whence he entered Rush Medical College. He was graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1883, and in the same summer took the examination for the United States Marine Hospital service, and secured first place. He remained in the service until 1888, and was stationed successively in Detroit, New York, and Portland, Oregon. While in Portland he was appointed Chief-Surgeon of the O. R. and N. Co., the western end of the Union Pacific Railroad, and also Chief Surgeon of the Southern Pacific in Oregon.

During this time he occupied the Chair of Anatomy in the Medical Department of the University of Oregon, but in 1888 left Oregon to accept a call to the Chair of Anatomy in the Rush Medical College in Chicago, succeeding Charles T. Parkes. In 1902 he resigned this post to accept that of Professor of Surgery. In 1909 he was made Head of the Department of Surgery, and he still continues in the discharge of his duties in both these capacities.

Since 1890 he has been Surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital in Chicago.

In 1899 he was President of the Chicago Medical Society, in 1910 President of the Chicago Surgical Society, and in 1907 Chairman of the Surgical Section of the American Medical Association. Since 1902 he has been Chairman of the Council on Education of the American Medical Association. He is member of the Chicago Medical Society, Illinois Medical Society, American Medical Association, Chicago Surgical Society, and of the Chicago Pathological Society. He is Fellow of the American Surgical Society, American Society of Clinical Surgery, International Surgical Society, Association of American Anatomists.

Dr. Bevan is the Editor of "Lexer-Bevan General Surgery," and the joint author in several text-books on Anatomy and Surgery, and has written a number of articles on special surgical topics.





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Arthur Dean Brooy.

HERMANN M. BIGGS

Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine

New York University

New York City



HERMANN M. BIGGS, M.D., is the son of Joseph H. and Melissa P. (Pratt) Biggs of Trumansburg, New York, where he was born September 29th, 1859.

Having been prepared at Trumansburg Academy, Ithaca Academy, and Cornell University Preparatory School, he entered Cornell University in September, 1879, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1882.

He was influenced to undertake the study of Medicine by his uncle, Dr. S. H. Peck, of Ithaca, New York, and also by his own experience of work in the Physiological Laboratory of Cornell University under the direction of Professor Burt G. Wilder. He took the medical preparatory course in Cornell University during his course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He received a leave of absence from Cornell, and took his first course of medicine in Bellevue Medical College from 1881 to 1882. Having graduated there in March, 1883, he was, after a competitive examination, appointed to serve on the Resident Staff of Bellevue Hospital, holding the appointment for eighteen months.

The influence of Professor Austin Flint, Sr., and of Professor W. H. Welch, now of Johns Hopkins University, induced him to study Pathology and Bacteriology at Greifswald and Berlin Universities in 1884 and 1885. Upon his return he took charge of Carnegie Laboratory when it was opened in 1885, and was later sent by the Laboratory to study the treatment of rabies at the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

In 1886, having returned to New York City, he became Lecturer on Pathology; in 1887, Demonstrator of Anatomy; in 1889, Professor of Pathology; in 1892, Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, and in 1897 Adjunct Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine—all in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In 1898, in the University and Bellevue Medical College, he became Secretary of the Faculty, Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical Medicine, and Adjunct Professor of the Practice of Medicine.

He organized the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology of the New York Health Department in 1892, and became Pathologist and Director of its Laboratories, which position he retained until 1902, when the position of General Medical Officer was created for him. These laboratories were the first municipal bacteriological laboratories of the world, and the methods adopted have been widely followed. He introduced the use of bacteriological methods in the sanitary surveillance of the infectious disease, and first produced and was responsible for the general use of diphtheria antitoxin in this country, and he also obtained the necessary legislation and appropriations which enabled the New York Health Department to produce, use and sell it and other biological products.

Dr. Biggs was appointed Visiting Physician at Bellevue Hospital in 1893, and of St. Vincent's Hospital in 1898. He served as Pathologist to the Bellevue and to the City Hospitals from 1886 to 1893, and acted in the same capacity to the Health Department Hospitals from 1888 to 1900.

He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research since its organization. He is an Honorary Fellow of the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain.

He was prominently identified with the work for the prevention of cholera in New York City in 1892, and was at this time a member of the Conference Committee of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; American Medical Association; Practitioners' Society; the Association of American Physicians; British Medical Association; the International Tuberculosis Bureau, and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, and others.

As a contributor to current medical literature, Dr. Biggs is well known.





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Photo by Hollinger

Hermann M. Biggs.

FRANK BILLINGS

Professor of Medicine
University of Chicago
Chicago, Ills.



RANK BILLINGS, M. S., M. D., was born at Highland, Iowa county, Wisconsin, April 2, 1854. He is the fourth son of Henry Mortimer and Ann (Bray) Billings.

His father was a farmer and mine operator, and a descendant of William Billings of Taunton, England, who emigrated to America in 1654, and settled at Lancaster, Mass., removing to Stonington, Conn., three years later.

Dr. Billings was educated in the public schools of Iowa county, Wis., and the State Normal School at Platteville, Wis. He was graduated M. D. at the Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, in 1881, and ten years later his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science. His instructors were Drs. N. S. Davis, Edmund Andrews, H. A. Johnson, W. E. Quine and Christian Feuger of Chicago, and Profs. Bamberger, Northnagel, Kundrat, Kolisco, Paltauf, von Jaksch and Zehmann of Vienna and Jaccoud and Charcot of Paris.

After receiving his degree Dr. Billings served as interne at the Cook County Hospital, Chicago, and in 1882 became demonstrator of anatomy and lecturer on physical diagnosis at the Northwestern University Medical School, which positions he held for two years. He continued his professional studies in Vienna in 1885 and in Paris and London in 1886, and on his return to the United States was made lecturer on physical diagnosis at the Northwestern University. He held this chair until 1890, when he became professor of medicine in the Northwestern University Medical School and served eight years. Since 1898 he has been professor of medicine and dean of the faculty in the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and since 1905 has been professor of medicine in the University of Chicago.

Dr. Billings was attending physician to the Mercy Hospital during 1887-98; St. Luke's Hospital, 1890-1908; Cook County Hospital, 1887-99, and to the Presbyterian Hospital since 1898. At the present time (1911) he is consulting physician to the Michael Rees, St. Luke's, Children's Memorial and Provident hospitals.

Dr. Billings was president of the Chicago Medical Society in 1891; Shattuck lecturer before the Massachusetts Medical Society in 1902; president of the American Medical Association, 1902-4; president of the Association of American Physicians in 1906; president of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in 1907, and during 1906-10 was a member and president of the State Board of Public Charities of Illinois. He is also a member and president of the Illinois State Charities Commission since 1910.

He is a member of the Chicago Medical Society, Chicago Pathological Society, Chicago Neurological Society, Illinois Medical Society, American Medical Association, Association of American Physicians, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, Chicago Academy of Sciences and Chicago Physicians Club. He is also a member of the Chicago, University, Chicago Athletic, Quadrangle, Glen View and South Shore Country Clubs.

Dr. Billings has attained prominence as a writer as well as a physician, and the following may be mentioned as among his most important papers:

"Bacteria and Exhibition of Cultures" (1887); "Typhoid Bacilli and Cultures" (1888); "Renal Calculus" (1889); "Detection of Tubercle Bacilli" (1889); "Sarcoma of Spinal Cord Removed During Life" (1889); "Cirrhosis of Liver" (1891); "Medical Treatment of Diseases of the Stomach" (1891); "Arteriosclerosis" (1894); "Arthropathies of Nervous Origin" (1895); "Cystic Degeneration of the Kidney" (1895); "Intercostal Neuralgia" (1895); "Vegetative Endocarditis" (1898); "Medical Treatment of Gall Stones" (1898); "Headaches from Gastro-Intestinal Disorders" (1899); "Differentiation of Cardiac Incompetency of Intrinsic Heart Disease and of Kidney Disease" (1898); "Pernicious Anemia" (1899); "Treatment of Typhoid Fever" (1899); "Cases of Gall Stone of Cystic Duct and Situs Viscerum Inversus" (1900); "Pernicious Anemia with Spinal Cord Changes" (1901); "Uric Acid Fallacies" (1901); "Clinical Manifestations of Pericarditis with Effusion" (1901); "Clinical Manifestations of the Early Stage of Cirrhosis of Liver" (1902); "The Relation of Medical Science to Commerce" (1902); "The Nostrum Evil" (1905); "Chronic Ulcer of the Stomach" (1906); "Achyilia Gastrica" (1907), and "Chronic Infectious Endocarditis" (1909).

Dr. Billings was editor of "Diseases of the Digestive System" in 1906, and since 1901 has been editor of the "Medical Year Book."

On May 26, 1887 he was married at Washington, D.C., to Dane Ford Brawley, who died in 1896, leaving one daughter, Margaret Billings.



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Photo by Cox

Hank Bellings

JOHN SHAW BILLINGS

Physician

New York City



JOHN SHAW BILLINGS, M.D., LL.D., Dc.L., was born in Switzerland County, Indiana, April 12th, 1838. He was educated at Miami University, graduating in 1857, and taking his medical degree three years later at the Ohio Medical College, after which he located for practice in Cincinnati.

In 1861, almost at the outset of the Civil War, he entered the army as Acting Assistant-Surgeon, and in 1863 he was made Assistant-Surgeon. He had charge of hospitals in Washington, District of Columbia, and West Philadelphia, from which he was transferred to the Fifth Army Corps, and was present at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. In October, 1863, he was ordered to the hospitals on David's and Bedloe's Islands, New York Harbor, at the same time becoming a member of the Board of Enrolment, and joining the Army of the Potomac as Medical Inspector, serving as such from February to December, 1864, when he became connected with the Surgeon-General's Office in Washington. He was appointed Surgeon in the regular army with the rank of Major in December, 1876, and promoted June, 1894, to Lieutenant-Colonel, Deputy Surgeon-General.

Dr. Billings was subsequently appointed Medical Advisor to the Johns Hopkins Hospital, also Lecturer on History of Medicine at the Johns Hopkins University. During the years of 1887-1888 he was a member of the Corps of Lecturers at Columbia. From 1893 to 1896 he was Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, and in the latter year was retired from the Army at his own request. Since 1896 he has been Director of the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations.

He belongs to a number of scientific bodies, including the International Statistical Institute, the National Academy of Sciences, and the American Statistical Association, and is an honorary member of many societies of America and Europe. For the years 1879-1880 he was Vice-President of the National Board of Health, and at a meeting of the British Medical Association held in August, 1886, he delivered an interesting and instructive address on "Medicine in the United States." The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him by the University of Edinburgh in 1884, and by Harvard in 1886, by Buda-Pesth in 1896, and by Yale in 1901, and Johns Hopkins in 1902, and the degree of Doctor of Civil Law was conferred upon him by Oxford in 1889. He is Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

His writings consist mainly of medical papers, reports on military hospitals, the "Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States" (Census reports 1880 and 1890), "A Treatise on Heating and Ventilation," and "The Hygiene of the United States Army." His most important work, however, is the Index Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office, Washington.





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A. S. Willing.

JOHN WESLEY BOVÉE

Professor of Gynecology

George Washington University

Washington, D. C.



JOHN WESLEY BOVÉE, M. D., was born at Clayton, New York, December 31, 1861, son of William Henry and Sarah Elizabeth (Roat) Bovée.

He was educated in the public and high schools of Dexter and Chaumont, N. Y., and received his M. D. degree from the Medical Department of Columbian (now George Washington) University in 1885.

Dr. Bovée was Surgeon in Charge of the Washington Asylum Hospital, 1889-97; Gynecologist to Providence Hospital, 1891-1908; has been Gynecologist or Obstetrician to the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum since 1890, being senior member and President of the Medical Board; and Gynecologist to the George Washington University Hospital since 1899. He is Consulting Gynecologist to the Government Hospital for the Insane; Consulting Physician to St. Ann's Infant Asylum, and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Reform School for Girls of the District of Columbia. Since 1903 Dr. Bovée has been Professor of Gynecology at George Washington University.

He was president of the Medical and Surgical Society of the District of Columbia in 1892; the Washington Obstetrical and Gynecological Society in 1903-5, and the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association in 1903. He served as Chairman of the Section of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women of the American Medical Association in 1907, and as a delegate from the American Gynecological Society to the Sixteenth International Medical Congress held at Buda-Pesth, Hungary, in 1909. He is now (1911) treasurer of the American Gynecological Society, and a member of the American Medical Association, the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, the Washington Obstetrical and Gynecological Society, the Washington Surgical Society, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and the Medical Association of the District of Columbia; and honorary member of the Medical Society of Virginia, the Washington Medical and Surgical Society, the Medical and Surgical Society of the District of Columbia, and the Panhandle Medical Society of West Virginia and Virginia.

Dr. Bovée is also a member of the National Geographic Society, the Aero Club of America, the Aero Club of Washington, D. C., the Cosmos Club and University Club of Washington, D. C., the Blue Ridge Rod and Gun Club of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and the Black River Valley Club and Crescent Yacht Club of Watertown, N. Y. He was a delegate to the Council of Aero Clubs in 1911.

Dr. Bovée is the author of about two hundred monographs on medical subjects, and is editor of and contributor to Bovée's "Practice of Gynecology." He was also one of the editors and managers of "American Gynecology."





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Photo by Harris & Ewing

J. Wesley Davis

JOSEPH HAMMOND BRYAN

Otologist and Laryngologist

Washington, D. C.



JOSEPH H. BRYAN, M. D., was born in Washington, D. C., July 4, 1856, son of Joseph Brooke and Louisa Stearns (Hammond) Bryan.

He received his preliminary education in private schools in his native city, and then entered the academic schools of the University of Virginia. Having decided to follow the medical profession he took the regular course at the University of Virginia, and was graduated in 1877. Dr. Bryan then entered the medical department of the University of New York, and received the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1888.

He served eighteen months as externe and interne at the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York.

In July, 1880, Dr. Bryan entered the United States Navy, and served three years as an assistant surgeon and two years as passed assistant surgeon, on the steamships Colorado, Minnesota, Powhatan and Miantonoma. He was also attached to the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y., during 1883, and to the Naval Museum of Hygiene, Washington, D. C., during 1884. In 1885 he resigned from the navy, and spent two years in study abroad, at the Universities of Heidelberg, Vienna and Paris.

Dr. Bryan returned to Washington in 1887, and began the practice of medicine, devoting his attention especially to Laryngology and Otology.

Since 1893 he has been Consulting Surgeon to the Throat Department of the Garfield Memorial Hospital, and since 1893 Surgeon to the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital.

Dr. Bryan is a member of the American Medical Association, the American Laryngological Association, the American Otological Society, the Washington Medical Society, the Washington Medical Association, the Washington Society of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology, the Academy of Sciences and the Philosophical Society of Washington. He is also a member of the Metropolitan, Cosmos and Chevy Chase clubs.





Joseph H. Bryan

CHARLES STEDMAN BULL

Professor of Ophthalmology
Cornell University Medical College
New York City



CHARLES STEDMAN BULL, AM., M.D., was born on Bleeker Street, New York City, the son of Henry King Bull, merchant, and Eliza A. Ludlow Bull, daughter of Ezra Ludlow and Rachel Seguire. He is of Colonial English and French ancestry, and of Revolutionary stock on both sides of the family, being descended on the paternal side from Captain Thomas Bull, one of the Founders of Hartford, Connecticut, and on the maternal side from William Ludlow, of Hill Deverell, Wiltshire, England, in 1356, through Jeremiah Ludlow who came to this country in 1690 and settled in Essex County, New Jersey. On the maternal side he is also a descendant of the family of Seguin de Tallerange, a Huguenot family of Besancon in Franche Compte who fled to Germany on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, thence to Holland, and later to England. In 1690 Jean Jacques Seguin de Tallerange came to this country and settled on Staten Island at what is now the village of Huguenot, near Seguire's Point.

Dr. Bull prepared for college at Professor Elie Charlier's French School in New York City, whence he entered Columbia University, graduating with the Baccalaureate Degree in 1864, and receiving subsequently the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1867. He then matriculated at the Medical Department of Columbia University, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, taking the medical degree in 1868.

Upon graduation, Dr. Bull served for eighteen months on the Resident Staff of Bellevue Hospital, as Junior and Senior Assistant, and as House Physician, and on completing service here spent two years in study in Europe working in Ophthalmology, Pathology and Internal Medicine at the Universities of Vienna, Berlin, Heidelberg, Utrecht, and Paris under Professors von Arlt, and von Jaeger, Stricker, von Graefe, Virchow, von Helmholtz, de Wecker, Fournier, Donders, and Snellen, and three months in London at the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital at Moorfields.

From the time of his beginning the practice of medicine in New York City, 1870, Dr. Bull has devoted himself exclusively to Ophthalmology, and in addition to private practice has obtained positions in various dispensaries, clinics, and hospitals, has engaged in educational work, and has written voluminously on ophthalmological subjects.

At present Dr. Bull is Surgeon and Director of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Presbyterian and St. Mary's Hospitals for Children, and Professor of Ophthalmology in Cornell University Medical College. He has been Attending Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospitals on Blackwell's Island; Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital; and was formerly Professor of Ophthalmology in the New York University Medical College. As a teacher, Dr. Bull is clear and energetic, and possesses the happy faculty of stimulating interest, making the subject entertaining as well as instructive.

Dr. Bull has always taken a prominent part in professional and general societies. He was President of the New York Ophthalmological Society; of the American Ophthalmological Society; and of the Practitioners' Society; and is Corresponding Secretary and Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; Fellow of the New York State and County Medical Societies; and a member of the American Medical Association; as well as of the Society of the Colonial Wars in State of Connecticut; Society of the Sons of the Revolution; and of the Huguenot Society of America.

Besides being the Editor of two American Editions of J. Soelberg Wells on Diseases of the Eye, Dr. Bull is one of the translators of the American Edition of Stellwag on Diseases of the Eye, and a frequent contributor of articles on Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery to medical journals, and Transactions of Medical Societies.





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Photo by Altman

Chas. Fredman Dine

THOMAS ASH CLAYTOR

Professor of Clinical Medicine

George Washington University

Washington, D. C.



THOMAS ASH CLAYTOR, M. D., was born at West River, Maryland, July 14, 1869, son of Richard and Helen (Ash) Claytor.

He prepared for college at Brookville Academy, Maryland, and at the Episcopal High School of Virginia, but because of serious eye trouble, which developed early in his last year at school, an academic collegiate course was abandoned, and he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in the fall of 1888, graduating with honor in the class of 1891.

After serving as an interne in the Germantown Hospital from June 1, 1891, until May 31, 1892, and in the Pennsylvania Hospital from October 1, 1892, until May 31, 1894, he began the practice of medicine in Washington, D. C., in December, 1894.

He served at various periods as an assistant in the Chest Clinic of the Emergency Hospital and Dispensary; in the Medical Dispensary of the Garfield Hospital, and as outdoor physician to the Children's Hospital. In 1898 he was appointed an attending physician to the Garfield Hospital; in 1902 to the University Hospital, and in 1908 to the Tuberculosis Hospital.

In 1895 Dr. Claytor was made assistant to the Chair of Medicine in the Columbian (now the George Washington) University; in 1898 Professor of Clinical Medicine, and in 1902 Professor of Therapeutics. The latter position he resigned in 1910.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he offered his services to the Government, and was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and assigned to duty at Key West, Fla., where he was placed in charge of the Medical Department of the United States General Hospital by Major Borden, the commanding officer. Later he was transferred to the Ambulance Ship, Shinnecock, and resigned from the service in September, 1898.

Dr. Claytor was one of the first to call the attention of the profession to the existence of Uncinariasis (Hookworm Disease) in the United States, having reported the first case in the District of Columbia, and having written several articles upon the subject thereafter. Together with Dr. W. H. Merrill he published articles in 1909 and 1910 upon the value of the Orthodiagraph in the study of the heart and great vessels. In addition to other publications in Medical Journals upon the subject of internal medicine, he was the author of the article upon the "Treatment of Acute Articular Rheumatism," in Hare's "Modern Therapeutics by American and English Authors" (1910).

Besides being a member of various local medical societies and the American Medical Association, he is a member of the American Climatological Association and an associate member of the Association of American Physicians.

Dr. Claytor was married in 1904 to Helen Niernsée of Columbia, S. C., and they have a son and a daughter.





Thomas A. Clayton.

SOLOMON SOLIS-COHEN

Professor of Clinical Medicine

Jefferson Medical College

Philadelphia, Pa.



SOLOMON SOLIS-COHEN, M.D., was born in Philadelphia, September 1, 1857, and received his early education in the public schools, being graduated with the degree A.B. from Central High School in 1872, and receiving the degree A.M. in 1877. He entered Jefferson Medical College in 1880 and was graduated in 1883. During his student years he "walked the hospitals" with his brother and preceptor, Prof. J. Solis-Cohen, who had the medical ward of the Jefferson and the German Hospitals, and he began practice in his brother's office.

In 1883 and 1884 he was Demonstrator in the Philadelphia Polyclinic. In 1887 he became Professor of Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics in that institution, continuing in this position until he resigned in 1902. He was successively Secretary, Vice-President and President of the Polyclinic Faculty and from 1895 to 1898 Editor of the publication known as the *Philadelphia Polyclinic*.

In 1884 Dr. Cohen became Chief Clinical Assistant in the Out-patient Medical Department of Jefferson Hospital under Prof. J. M. DaCosta and Prof. Roberts Bartholow, and continued in this capacity for three years. He frequently quotes the teachings of his great masters in his lectures. From 1887 to 1890 he was Lecturer on Special Therapeutics in Jefferson Medical College, delivering the first systematic course of lectures on "Therapeutic Measures Other than Drugs" given in a medical college in the United States. He was among the first American advocates of the hydrotherapeutic management of typhoid fever, if not actually the first, lecturing upon the subject both at the Jefferson College and the Polyclinic in 1887. In 1890 he was appointed Clinical Lecturer on Medicine, and took a prominent and active part in organizing ward-class instruction for students of Jefferson College in the Philadelphia Hospital, where in the course of a clinical lecture he gave the first public demonstration in Philadelphia of the Brand bath. In 1902 he was elected Senior Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine in Jefferson Medical College and Physician to Jefferson Hospital. In 1904, upon the reorganization of the Faculty, he was made Professor of Clinical Medicine, a new chair being established of which Dr. Cohen became the first incumbent. Since 1888 he has been Consulting Physician to the Jewish Hospital, since 1889 Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, since 1894 Physician to the Rush Hospital and Consulting Laryngologist to the Pennsylvania Institution for Feeble-Minded Children at Elwyn, and Consulting Physician to the State Hospital for the Insane, at Norristown. In 1890 and 1892 he gave by invitation special summer courses of lectures on Therapeutics at Dartmouth Medical College, at Hanover, N. H.

Dr. Cohen has been a prolific writer, and he has contributed generously to general as well as to medical literature. He has published a number of essays and poems and has made translations from the Hebrew poets.

His published clinical lectures, addresses to medical societies and contributions to medical journals have been too numerous to cite; but a few titles will indicate the wide range of his activity:

"An Improved Apparatus for Therapeutic Inspiration of Compressed Air" (1884). "The Value of a Proper Respiratory (Fresh Air) Diet in Phthisis" (1885). "Artificial Climatic Effects for Stay-at-Homes" (1886). "Lavage in the Treatment of Gastric Affections." "The Treatment of Typhoid Fever by Cold-water Bathing After the Method of Brand." "The Diagnosis and Treatment of Catarrhal Fever (Influenza)" (1887). "The Diphtheroid Throat" (1888). "The Abuse of Antipyretic Drugs." "Therapeutics of the Gouty Diathesis." "Food in the Treatment of Pulmonary Consumption" (1889). "Therapeutic Principles Governing the Selection of Cardiac Medicaments" (1890). "Some of the Therapeutic Relations of the Nervous System" (1891). "Different Forms of Diabetes Mellitus and Their Treatment." "Serum-therapy" (1894). "Summer Diarrhea" (1895). "The Pneumonia of Influenza and Its Treatment with Saline Infusions and Oxygen" (1896). "The Use of Adrenal Substance in Hay Fever, Asthma, and Exophthalmic Goiter" (1898). "Relative Importance of Muscular and Valvular Lesions of the Heart" (1899). "Therapeutic Uses of the Thymus Gland" (1900). "The True Role of Drugs in the Management of Tuberculosis" (1901). "Hydrotherapy in Diseases of the Heart" (1902). "Cardiac Disease from Lead Poisoning" (1903). "Asthma: Its Varieties and Their Treatment." "Fluorescent Translumination of the Stomach." "Splenomegalg." "Presentation and Treatment of Heart Failure in Pneumonia" (1904). "Tuberculosis: A Social Question." "Chromaffin Substance in Relation to Vasomotor Ataxia." "The Proper Scope of Scientific (So-called Expert) Testimony in Trials Involving Pharmacologic Questions" (1905). "Work as a Measure of Prevention and Treatment in Tuberculosis"

(1906). "The Prophylaxis and General Management of Acute Rheumatic Fever" (1907). "Quinine and Ureahydrochloride in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Acute and Chronic Malarial Infections; and on the Sexual Cycle of the Hemameda in the Human Body" (1908). "Visceral Angioneuroses" (1909). "Pentosuria" (1910).

Among his other more important medical productions are an elaborate article on "Tuberculosis" in a "System of Practical Therapeutics," edited by Dr. H. A. Hare (1890), in which is strongly advocated the then unusual method of Treatment by open-air life and generous feeding—"Reinvigoration" the author calls it—and the sociologic relations of the problem of prevention are pointed out; "Essentials of Diagnosis" (in collaboration with Dr. A. A. Eshner); articles on "Cough," "Seasickness" and "Sea Voyages as a Therapeutic Measure" in the Reference Hand Book of the Medical Sciences, edited by Dr. A. H. Buck; on "Air, Condensed and Rarefied," "Oxygen," "Ozone," "Inhalants and Inhalations," "Insufflation," in Foster's Dictionary of Therapeutics; on "Akromegaly," in Keating and Edwards' Cyclopedia of The Diseases of Children; on "The Treatment of Tuberculosis" and "Therapeutic Uses of Saline Infusions" in the Cyclopedia of Medicine and Surgery, edited by Drs. Gould and Pyle; on "Pneumonia" in Sajous' Analytical Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine. He has been sub-editor of the *Annual of Universal Medical Sciences*, of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* and of *American Medicine*.

Perhaps his most valuable contribution to medical philosophy is an address delivered in 1896 before the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, entitled "Some Thoughts on Disease and Recovery in Their Relation to Therapeutics." In this he maintained that disease is one continuous process, of which disorder and recovery are the commingled parts, and in laying stress on the self-defence of the organism, he enunciated doctrines that at the time were considered radical, but are now generally accepted. Other noteworthy essays are an address delivered in 1898, before the New York State Medical Association, entitled "Therapeutics Without Drugs," and on "The Relative Place of Medicinal and Hygienic Measures in the Treatment of Tuberculosis" before the British Medical Association in 1906.

His most ambitious work is the System of Physiologic Therapeutics, in eleven volumes, of which he is editor, published from 1901 to 1905. A reviewer said of this that it "marked the advent of a new era" in medical practice. He has named and described the condition known as "vasomotor ataxia" (Transactions Pan-American Medical Congress, 1893), a subject which has attracted much attention in England and on the Continent. He was the first to use adrenal substance in the treatment of hay fever (1898), of asthma (1896) and of exophthalmic goiter (1893), and has introduced other modes of treatment and devised various forms of therapeutic apparatus for the use of compressed air and rarefied air, etc.

Dr. Cohen is an active member in many societies—medical, social, civic, literary, educational. Among these may be mentioned the Association of American Physicians, the American Medical Association, the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, the Medical Jurisprudence Society, the Franklin Institute, the Pegasus Club, the Pennsylvania Club, the Franklin Inn Club, the Contemporary Club, the Oriental Club, the Penn Club, the City Club, the Associated Alumni of the Central High School. He is a Fellow of the College of Physicians and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He has been a Fellow of the American Laryngological Association and of the American Academy of Medicine. He is an Honorary Member of the Lehigh Valley Medical Association and of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and a non-resident member of the Washington Academy of Science. He is one of the Trustees of Gratz College. He has been Secretary and President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Recorder of the Medical Jurisprudence Society, Editor of the Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Since 1901 he has been Recorder of the Association of American Physicians, and he was Chairman of the Section on Materia Medica, Pharmacy and Therapeutics of the American Association for 1903. He is a member of the present General Committee of Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia and of the Executive Committee of Revision and Chairman of the Subcommittee in Scope.

Dr. Cohen was married in 1885 to Emily Grace, daughter of the late David Hays-Solis.





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Solomon J. Cohen

WILLIAM BRADLEY COLEY

Professor of Clinical Surgery

Cornell Medical School

New York City



WILLIAM BRADLEY COLEY, M.D., the son of Clarine Bradley Wakeman and Horace Bradley Coley, was born in Westport, Connecticut, on January 12, 1862. He is a descendant in the ninth generation of Samuel Coley, who came from England and was one of the forty-two original planters who settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1639.

Preparatory to studying medicine, Dr. Coley attended Yale College and was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree in the Class of 1884. Afterwards he taught Latin and Greek in the Bishop Scott Grammar School of Portland, Oregon. In the fall of 1886 he returned East and passed the first year examinations at the Harvard Medical School of Boston, joining the second year class. Two years later, in 1888, he was graduated in medicine, and in December of that year, having obtained by competitive examination an Internship in the New York Hospital, he came to New York City. He served in this capacity under Drs. Robert T. Weir and William T. Bull until June, 1890, when he began private practice. From the beginning he devoted himself largely to surgical work, and for several years was associated with Dr. William T. Bull.

Dr. Coley was appointed in 1890 Assistant Surgeon in the Hernia Department of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled in New York City, in the service of Dr. Bull. In 1905 he became Associate Surgeon, and in 1909 Attending Surgeon to the same Institution. He was appointed Attending Surgeon to the New York Cancer Hospital, now General Memorial Hospital for the Treatment of Cancer and Allied Diseases (Chronic Wards) in 1893. In 1895 he was appointed Attending Surgeon to the Hospital, which position he still holds. He is also one of the Board of Managers. He began teaching Clinical Surgery soon after leaving the New York Hospital. From 1890 until 1897 he was Instructor in Surgery at the Post-Graduate Medical School. In 1898 he was appointed Clinical Lecturer in Surgery to the College of Physicians and Surgeons; in 1907 was appointed Associate in Surgery to the same Institution, and in June, 1909, he was elected Professor of Clinical Surgery at Cornell Medical School.

Among the professional organizations which Dr. Coley has membership in, are: New York County Medical Society; New York Academy of Medicine; New York State Medical Association; Harvard Medical Society; New York Surgical and New York Pathological Societies; Therapeutic Club, and Society of the Alumni of New York Hospital. He is Fellow of the American Surgical Association, Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, and of the American Medical Association; and also member of the University, Yale and Harvard Clubs.

Dr. Coley has written many monographs upon surgical topics, chiefly upon Hernia and Malignant Tumors. In conjunction with Dr. William T. Bull, he wrote the chapter on Hernia in Dennis' "System of Surgery," 1895, and also the chapter on this subject in "The International Textbook of Surgery" (Warren and Gould), 1900. He is the author of the chapter on Hernia in Keen's "System of Surgery," 1908. He wrote the chapter on Sarcoma for the "Twentieth Century System of Medicine," and the "Reference Handbook of Medical Science." As a consequence of his connection with the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled for more than twenty years, Dr. Coley is a recognized authority on Hernia, as he was thus given unequalled opportunities for studying both the clinical as well as operative sides of Hernia. His interest in Malignant Tumors goes back to 1891, when he published his first paper, "A Contribution to the Knowledge of Sarcoma." This was followed in 1893 by a paper entitled "The Treatment of Inoperable Malignant Tumors by Repeated Inoculations of Living Culture of the Streptococcus of Erysipelas." He soon substituted Sterile Toxins for the more dangerous living cultures, and shortly afterward he made a combination of the Toxins of the Bacillus Prodigiosus with the Toxins of the Streptococcus of Erysipelas, which he has since used in the treatment of Inoperable Sarcoma. This method he has employed since 1893, and in a certain proportion of hopeless inoperable cases, about ten per cent., a successful result has been obtained. His latest paper on the subject, entitled "The Treatment of Inoperable Sarcoma by Bacterial Toxins," was published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Medicine, London, November, 1909, and read before the Surgical Section of that body, July 13, 1909.

Dr. Coley is the Permanent Chairman of the Special Committee in charge of the Collis P. Huntington Fund for Cancer Research of the General Memorial Hospital, the experimental work of which is done under the auspices of the Department of Pathology of the Cornell Medical School.

On June 22, 1910, Yale University conferred upon Dr. Coley the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts.





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William B. Coley

LEWIS ATTERBURY CONNER

Professor of Clinical Medicine
at
Cornell University Medical School
New York City



LEWIS ATTERBURY CONNER, M.D., was born in New Albany, Indiana, in 1867. His early education, preliminary to his professional studies, was acquired in Louisville, Kentucky, and later at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, where he devoted himself to chemical and biological subjects in preparation for the study of medicine. In 1887 he was graduated with the degree of Ph. B., and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, receiving three years later the medical degree.

From 1890 to 1892 he served the usual term as Interne at the New York Hospital, and in the latter year went to Europe to pursue an advanced course in general medicine. He studied at the Universities of Vienna, Heidelberg, and Munich, and returned to New York City in 1894.

In this year Dr. Conner entered upon active private practice, and in addition secured appointments in various hospitals, clinics, and dispensaries, and engaged in educational work. He was appointed Assistant Pathologist to the New York Hospital from 1894 to 1899, and from 1896 to 1909 was Attending Physician to the Hudson Street Hospital, and has been Attending Physician to the former since 1905. He began teaching as Instructor in the Cornell University Medical School, which office he held for five years, 1899 to 1904, when he was tendered and accepted the Chair of Clinical Medicine in this Institution.

Dr. Conner has an extensive membership in professional associations, and among others is member of the Medical Society of the State of New York; American Medical Association; the Association of American Physicians, National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; American Association for the Advancement of Science, and Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.

He has made various contributions to professional periodicals upon subjects connected with Internal Medicine.





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Lewis A. Conant.

CHARLES LOOMIS DANA

Professor of Nervous Diseases

Cornell University Medical College

New York City



CHARLES LOOMIS DANA, A.M., LL.D., M.D., was born at Woodstock, Vt., on March 25th, 1852. His father, Charles Dana, Jr., was a merchant, but had such attainments in letters that he was given the Honorary Degree of A.M. by Dartmouth College. He was a descendant of the youngest son of Richard Dana, who came to America in 1640. His mother was the daughter of the Hon. Jeduthan Loomis, a prominent lawyer of Montpelier, Vt.

Dr. Dana was fitted for college by private tutor, and graduated from Dartmouth College in 1872, receiving the degree of A.B., and in 1875 that of A.M. He was elected a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society on graduation.

For three years after graduation he acted as Private Secretary to Senator Justin S. Morrill at Washington, D. C., and for a year acted in a similar capacity to Professor Baird, then Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Head of the U. S. Fish Commission.

He spent a summer at Wood's Hole with the Fisheries Commission, and was given opportunities for pursuing natural history. He preferred a medical career. While at Washington, D. C., he studied medicine, and graduated from the Medical Department of the Columbian University in 1876, being chosen Valedictorian of his class. He then went to New York, where he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and graduated in 1877. He passed the competitive examination, and entered as an interne in Bellevue Hospital, where he had as his Visiting Physicians and teachers Dr. Austin Flint, Sr., and Dr. Edward G. Janeway. Through the latter in particular he received a stimulus for the study of Pathology and pathological anatomy. Leaving the Hospital, he entered the U. S. Marine Hospital Service, and helped to organize and manage the new Hospital on Bedloe's Island. Coming in contact with an enormous amount of syphilitic material, he collected many hundreds of cases, and wrote an essay on the "Benignity of Syphilis," which received the Gold Medal of the New York County Medical Society.

Dr. Dana resigned from the Service after a year, and entered private practice. He had always a strong interest in physiological studies, and in 1880 he was appointed Professor of Comparative Physiology in the Columbia School of Comparative Medicine. In connection with this school there was a Pathological Laboratory under the direction of Dr. Thos. H. Satterthwaite, and he did much laboratory work both physiological and pathological here.

A little later he was made Professor of Physiology in the Woman's College of the New York Infirmary. In 1884 he was appointed Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the New York Post-Graduate College, and in the early nineties was also Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in Dartmouth Medical College.

He was appointed and has been a visiting physician to Bellevue Hospital since 1888. In 1897 he was elected Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

When Cornell University organized its Medical School in 1898, he was made Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases.

Dr. Dana is a member of the New York Neurological Society and American Neurological Association, of both of which he was at one time President. In 1905 he received the honor of being elected President of the New York Academy of Medicine.

He is a corresponding member of the Societe de Neurologie of Paris, and of the Societe de Psychiatrie of Paris, and of many general and special medical organizations, being also a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

In 1890 Dr. Dana wrote a "Textbook of Nervous Diseases" which has gradually been enlarged to include chapters on Psychiatry, and which has gone into the seventh edition.

He has always had a taste for literary work, and did editorial writing for some years on the "Medical Record." He has written articles in the Reviews, and published a small work on the life and poetry of Horace; and one on the Poet Propertius.

In 1900 he organized the "Charaka Club" for the study of Medical History and allied topics.

His early scientific work was done in the Laboratory of Drs. Satterthwaite and Porter, and later mainly in the Post-Graduate Medical School, in the Carnegie Laboratory, in the Wards of Bellevue Hospital, and in the Montefiore Home. His writings have been largely contributions to the pathological anatomy and symptomatology of nervous and mental diseases.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

The Mechanical Effect of Nerve-Stretching on the Spinal Cord (Medical Record, July 29th, 1882).
Paralysis of the Trigemini. Study of its Relation to Taste (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, February, 1886).
A Case of Anencephaly (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, February, 1888).
The Cortical Localization of Cutaneous Sensations (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, October, 1888).
Anatomical Study of the Brain of a Murderer (Guiteau, Medical Record, 1890).
A New Method of Determining the Position of the Fissure of Rolando (The Post-Graduate, 1890).
Cranio-Cerebral Topography (Medical Record, January 12th, 1889).
The Olfactory Nerve, Tests of Olfaction (New York Medical Journal, September 7th, 1889).
Experimental Study of the Seat of Cutaneous Sensations (Medical Record, May 13th, 1893).
Anatomical Report on the Brain of a Bolivian Indian (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, March, 1894).
The Localization of Cutaneous and Muscular Sensations and Memories (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, December, 1894).
Protopathic and Epicritic Sensibility (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, September, 1906).

BRAIN, PATHOLOGY AND SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Vertigo and Staggering in Temporal Lobe Lesions (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, July, 1889).
The Common Forms of Meningitis (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, December, 1899).
Acromegaly and Gigantism (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, November, 1891).
Successful Operation for Brain Tumor (New York Medical Journal, June 22, 1895. With Dr. J. R. Conway).
Haemorrhagic Encephalitis (Medical Record, July 7, 1900, with Dr. M. J. Schlapp).
Cortical Sclerosis. A Case with Autopsy (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, January, 1901).
Acute Basedow's Disease, with Autopsies (New York Medical Journal, January 14, 1902).
A Case of Aphasia (Sensory Aphemia) with Autopsy (Journal of Nervous and Mental diseases, January, 1904).
A Case of Cerebral Bulbar Palsy, with a Study of Cerebral Localization (Philadelphia Medical Journal, February 8, 1902).
Acute Bulbar Paralysis, Cases with Autopsies (Medical Record, September 3, 1903).
The Cerebral Localization of Aphasia and its Classification on an Anatomical Basis (New York Medical Journal, August 10, 1907).

CEREBRAL APOPLEXY.

The Forms of Cerebral Hemorrhage (Medical Journal, August 16, 1890).
Diagnosis of Cerebral Hemorrhage and Softening, Study of Seventy-four Fatal Cases, with Autopsies (Medical Record, July 25, 1891).
Apoplexy in its Relation to the Temperature of the Body (American Journal of Medical Sciences, June, 1894).
Bilateral Temperature in Apoplexy (Neurological Reports, The Post-Graduate, July, 1896, p. 317).
Pons Haemorrhage and Opium Poisoning (Neurological Reports, The Post-Graduate, July, 1896, p. 320).

SPINE AND SPINAL CORD PATHOLOGY AND SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

Description of a New Type of Degenerative Disease of the Spinal Cord (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, April 1, 1891).
Combined Sclerosis and Anaemia (Medical Record, January 24, 1899).
Combined Sclerosis and Pernicious Anaemia (Medical Record, January 24, 1899).
Combined Sclerosis of the Spinal Cord (Medical Record, July 2, 1887).
Subacute Spinal Paralysis with Autopsy (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, June, 1887).
Acute Transverse Myelitis with Perforating Necrosis of the Dorsal Cord (Alienist and Neurologist, April, 1899).
Paralysis Agitans and Sarcoma (American Journal of American Sciences, November, 1899).
Ibid. (Neurological Reports, The Post-Graduate; p. 325).
Spondylosis Rhizomelia, Chronic Stiffness of the Vertebral Column (Medical News, November 25, 1899).
Spondylosis Rhizomelia, Chronic Stiffness of the Vertebral Column, Case with Autopsy (Trans. of Association of American Physicians, 1901).
Progressive Senile Paraplegia Poliomyelomalacia (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, June, 1890).
Shaking Palsy, a Clinical and Pathological Study (New York Medical Journal, July, 1893).
Gliomatosis of Spinal Cord with Terminal Haemorrhage (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, 1894).

A Case of Friedreich's Ataxia, with Autopsy (Neurological Report, The Post-Graduate, July, 1896).
 Tuberculous Myelitis and Pachymeningitis with Pott's Disease (Neurological Reports, The Post-Graduate, July, 1896, p. 313).
 Progressive Muscular Atrophy, a Study of its Causes and Classification (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, February, 1906).

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Multiple Neuritis (Pseudo-tabes) from Arsenical Poisoning (Brain, January, 1887)
 A Case of Thomsen's Disease (Medical Record, April 21, 1888).
 Diphtheritic Palsies and the Use of Antitoxin (Medical Record, April 11, 1896).
 Brachial Neuralgia (Medical Record, February 23, 1907).

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Galvanization of the Brain in the Treatment of Chorea (Medical Record, November 17, 1883).
 The Acro-Neuroses (Medical Record, July 18, 1885).
 A Clinical Study of Neuralgias and Reflex Pains (New York Medical Journal, July 23 and 30, 1887).
 Chronic Headaches (The Medical News, March, 1889).
 Hereditary Chorea, a Contribution to its Pathological Anatomy (Brain, 1890).
 Pathological Anatomy of Tic Douloureux (Medical News, May 16, 1891).
 Treatment of Chorea by Exalgin (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, 1892).
 Tremor, its Clinical Characters and Diagnostic Significance (Medical News, December 17, 1892).
 Hereditary and Family Tremor (Amer. Journal of Med. Sciences, 1888).
 (York Medical Journal, July 10, 1893).
 The Microbic Origin of Chorea (American Journal of Medical Sciences, January, 1894).
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 Natural History of Tic Douloureux (Journal of the American Medical Association, 1900).
 Myoclonus Multiplex and the Myoclonias (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, August, 1903).
 Neck-Pains and Cervico-Occipital Neuralgia (Medical Review of Reviews, August, 1907).

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 Concussion of the Spine (Medical Record, December 6, 1884).
 The Therapeutics of Epilepsy (Trans. New York State Medical Society, 1886).
 The Home Treatment of Epilepsy, Monthly Cyclopaedia of Practical Medicine, Vol. VIII, p. 385, 1905).
 Lithaemia, Oxaluria and Phosphaturia (Medical Record, January 16, 1886).
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 The Traumatic Neuroses (Monograph for Hamilton's System of Legal Medicine, Vol. II, 1894).
 The Modern View of the Traumatic Neuroses (The Post-Graduate, February, 1895).
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 Electrical Injuries (Medical Record, November 2, 1899).
 Pernicious Anaemia, in Relation to Inheritance (Medical Record, December 1, 1900).
 Acute Spinal Ataxia (New York Medical Journal, April 20, 1901).
 On Certain Disorders of Sleep (Philadelphia Medical Journal, April 6, 1901).
 The Disorders of Sleep, Monograph for Wood's Hand-book of the Medical Sciences, Vol. VII.).
 Intermittent Claudication (Medical Record, February 22, 1902).
 Irritability of the Facial Muscles and its Clinical Significances (New York Medical Journal, July 25, 1903).
 On Cyto-Diagnosis in Nervous Diseases (Medical Record, January 23, 1904).
 Two Cases of Jacksonian Epilepsy, Treated by Excision of the Cortex (Neurological Reports. The Post-Graduate, p. 305).
 The Cerebellar Seizure (Cerebellar Fits, New York Medical Journal, February 11, 1905).
 The Symptoms of Disease of the Cerebellum (New York Medical Journal, October 6, 1906).

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Craniotomy for Idiocy (American Journal of Medical Sciences, January, 1896).
 Craniotomy for Idiocy (Pediatrics, 1896).

THE PSYCHOSES, ALCOHOLISM AND INEBRIETY.

The Needs of the Insane, Statistics of Insanity in the United States (Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases, April, 1882).

Folie du Doute and Mysophobia (Alienist and Neurologist, July, 1884).
 Eye-Strain and the Psychoses (Medical News, July 30th, 1894).
 The Study of a Non-Dementing Psychosis by Laboratory Methods (American Journal of Insanity, Vol. LX, No. 2, 1903).
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 A Study of a Case of Amnesia or Double Consciousness (The Psychological Review, November, 1894).
 Deformity and Paralysis of the Uvula as a Stigma of Degeneration (American Journal of Insanity, 1896).
 Curability of Early Paresis (Journal of the American Medical Association, 1904).
 Alcoholism in Bellevue Hospital (New York Medical Journal, June 14th, 1890).
 Nature and Frequency of Inebriety (Medical Record, March 19th, 1892).
 Alcoholism in New York (American Journal of Insanity, July, 1893).
 Acute Alcoholic "Serous" Meningitis (Medical Record, December 4th, 1897).
 Inebriety, a Study of its Causes, etc. (Medical Record, July, 27th, 1901).
 The Problem of the Well-to-do Inebriate (New York Medical Journal, August 1st and 8th, 1903).
 The Strychnin Cure of Alcoholism (Neurological Reports, The Post-Graduate).
 A Study of the Anaesthesias of Hysteria (American Journal of Medical Sciences, Oct. 1890).
 Hysteria and Organic Diseases (Medical Record, September 20th, 1902).
 Limitation of the Term Hysteria, with a Consideration of its Nature (Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1907).
 The Zoophil-Psychosis (Medical Record, March 6th, 1909).





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Charles Dana

FRANCIS DELAFIELD

Emeritus Professor of Pathology and Practice of Medicine

College of Physicians and Surgeons

New York City



FRANCIS DELAFIELD, M.D., LL.D., was born in New York, August 3rd, 1841. He is a son of Dr. Edward Delafield, also an eminent physician, and a President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Through his mother, Julia Floyd, he is descended from William Floyd, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

He prepared for college in a private school and entered Yale at the age of fourteen, graduating in 1860. He then studied medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and after graduation became an interne at Bellevue. On finishing his hospital service he went abroad, and studied medicine in Paris, London, and Berlin. Returning in 1865 he was taken into partnership by Dr. Markoe and was made Assistant in the Medical Clinic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1868 he was appointed Lecturer on Pathological Anatomy; in 1871 he was made Pathologist and Attending Physician to Roosevelt Hospital and Surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and in 1874 he became Attending Physician at Bellevue.

In 1877, believing that the causes of disease should be dealt with at first hand by the student, he conceived and with the aid of the Alumni Association carried out the idea of establishing a Pathological Laboratory at the College; and in 1878 was made its first director, carrying on its work until 1882 when he resigned to become Professor of Pathology and the Practice of Medicine, which classes he held until 1901, when he became Professor Emeritus.

Of Dr. Delafield's position as a teacher may be cited the following from the pen of a well-known medical authority. "He has set the rare example of an eminent consulting physician, a distinguished teacher of practical medicine, who has never ceased to base his conclusions not only upon clinical study, but upon pathological research done with his own hands."

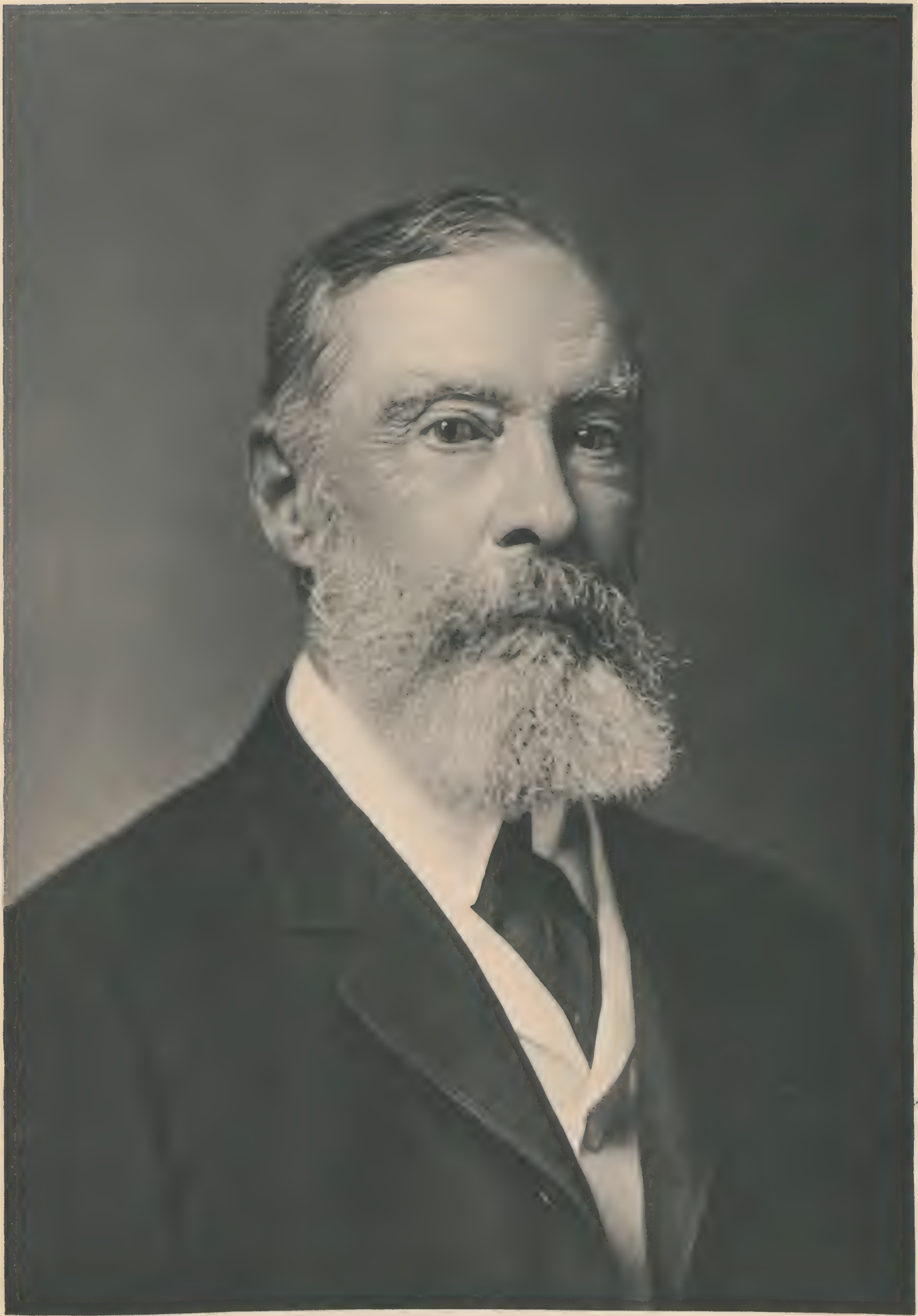
He is connected with Bellevue, Roosevelt, and St. Luke's Hospital as Consulting Physician.

In 1886 he was elected the first President of the Association of American Physicians. In 1890 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Yale for conspicuous services to the medical profession; and in 1904 he received this degree from Columbia University.

Though constantly engaged in active practice, Dr. Delafield has written many books on medical subjects of which the most widely known are "Lectures on the Practice of Medicine," "Handbook of Pathological Anatomy," and "Studies in Pathological Anatomy."

In 1870 he married Miss Katherine Van Rensselaer.





Francis Delafield

FREDERIC S. DENNIS

Professor of Clinical Surgery
Cornell University Medical College
New York City



FREDERIC S. DENNIS, M.D., F.R.C.S., the son of Eliza A. (Shepard) and Alfred L. Dennis, was born in Newark, New Jersey, on April 17th, 1850.

His early education acquired in his native city, Dr. Dennis attended Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, and upon the completion of college preparatory work in this Institution entered, in 1868, Yale College. Four years later he was graduated with the Bachelor's degree, and in this year, 1872, matriculated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In 1874, having been graduated with the medical degree, Dr. Dennis went to England, and at the Royal College of Surgeons in London pursued an advanced course of study in Surgery. In 1877 the degree of M.R.C.S. by examination was conferred upon him by this College, and after spending some time on the Continent, Dr. Dennis returned to the United States, and engaged in practice in New York City. Twenty years later Royal College of Surgeons conferred upon him the degree of F.R.C.S.

The appointments which Dr. Dennis has received amply attest the measure of his success in his chosen field of medicine. He was Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and later Professor of Clinical Surgery at the Cornell University Medical College, both in New York City, and in addition is Attending Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to Bellevue and St. Joseph's Hospitals.

Besides an extensive membership in American professional associations, among others the New York Academy of Medicine, and the American Surgical Association, of which he is ex-president, Dr. Dennis's ability and achievements have been recognized in Europe, and he has been elected a member of the International Congress of Surgeons in Brussels, of the German Congress of Surgeons in Berlin, and of the Clinical Society of London.

Dr. Dennis has written various surgical essays, and is the author of "System of Surgery," which is in five volumes, and of "The Development of Surgery During the Last Century," which was presented at the St. Louis Exposition before the International Congress of the Arts and Sciences.

In February, 1880, Dr. Dennis was married to Fannie Rockwell, of Brooklyn.

Dr. Dennis is a member of the Century and University Clubs.






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Photo by Davis & Sanford

Frederic S. Dennis,

DAVID LINN EDSALL

Professor of Medicine
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa.

 DAVID LINN EDSALL, A.B., M.D., was born in Hamburg, New Jersey, the son of Richard E. Edsall and Emma E. Linn.

In 1890, Dr. Edsall was graduated from Princeton University with the Baccalaureate Degree, and three years later, in 1893, was graduated as Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania. After receiving the medical degree, he served as Interne in Mercy Hospital, Pittsburg, and then spent a year working abroad, chiefly in London, Vienna, and later in Gratz, Austria.

Upon returning in 1895 to Philadelphia, he became Associate of the William Pepper Laboratory of Clinical Medicine. In 1899 he was appointed Instructor in Medicine in his Alma Mater, the University of Pennsylvania, in 1902 Associate in Medicine, in 1905 Assistant Professor of Medicine and in 1907 full Professor of Therapeutics and Pharmacology. In 1910 his Chair was changed to that of Medicine.

Dr. Edsall is at present, 1910, President of the American Pediatric Society and of the American Association for the Advancement of Clinical Investigation. He is member of the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry, and of the Council on the Defense of Medical Research of the American Association. He is one of the Editorial Board of the "Archives of Internal Medicine."

Dr. Edsall is member of the American Philosophical Society, Association of American Physicians, American Association for the Advancement of Clinical Investigation, American Pediatric Society, Interurban Clinical Club, and Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine.

Besides his professional duties, Dr. Edsall is engaged in a large practice and in research. His researches have been chiefly studies of nutritional diseases and questions in metabolism; occupational diseases; practical hygiene, especially of infectious and nutritional diseases, and diseases of childhood.

On December 22nd, 1899, he married in Boston Miss Margaret Harding Tileston, and they have three sons, John Tileston, born in 1902, Richard Linn, born in 1905, and Geoffrey, born in 1908.





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Photo by Haeseler

David L. Edsall

MAX EINHORN

Professor of Medicine
New York Post-Graduate Medical School
New York City



MAX EINHORN, M. D., was born in Grodno, Russia, Jan. 10, 1862, son of Abraham and Sara Einhorn. His father was a prominent clergyman.

He was graduated at the Gymnasium, Posen, Germany, in 1879, and at Riga, Russia, in 1880. Going from Riga to the University of St. Vladimir, Kieff, Russia, he began the study of medicine, which he continued at the University of Berlin, receiving his diploma in 1884, and also passing the state examination as a medical practitioner.

In 1885 Dr. Einhorn came to America and was appointed House Physician in the German Hospital in New York city, and after one year he began practicing on his own account. He is at present Professor of Medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and Visiting Physician to the German Hospital.

He has invented a number of instruments employed by the medical profession all over the world. Among them are the Fermentation Saccharometer (1887); the Gastrodiaphane (1889) for trans-illuminating the stomach; the Deglutable Stomach Electrode (1891) for applying electricity within the stomach; Stomach Bucket (1890) for obtaining small quantities of gastric contents for analysis; Gastograph (1890); Gastric Spray (1892); Stomach Powder Blower (1899); Gastric Douche (1899); Stool Sieve (1900); a new Oesophagoscope (1901); Radium Receptacles for Oesophagus, Stomach and Rectum (1904), and the Radiodiaphane (1904).

Dr. Einhorn is a member of the Deutscher Liederkranz of New York city, the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York County Medical Society, the Medical Association of the State of New York, the American Medical Association, the American Gastro-enterological Association, the New York Medical Union, the Physicians' Mutual Aid Society, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and corresponding member of the Medical Society of Munich, Bavaria.

In 1896 Dr. Einhorn wrote a book entitled "Diseases of the Stomach," which has been translated into German, French and Japanese, and has a wide circulation. He is also the author of "Diseases of the Intestines" (1900); "Practical Problems of Diet and Nutrition" (1905), and numerous papers which have been published in American, French and German medical journals. He was for several years editor of the New York "German Medical Monthly," and is now on the editorial staff of the "Zeitschrift fuer Diatetische und Physikalische Therapie," edited by Prof. von Leyden, and of the "Archiv fuer Verdaungskrankheiten."

Dr. Einhorn was married March 30, 1892, to Flora, daughter of Adolph Strauss of New York city.





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Max Puhorn

REGINALD HEBER FITZ

Emeritus Professor of Theory and Practice of Physic

Harvard University

Boston, Mass.



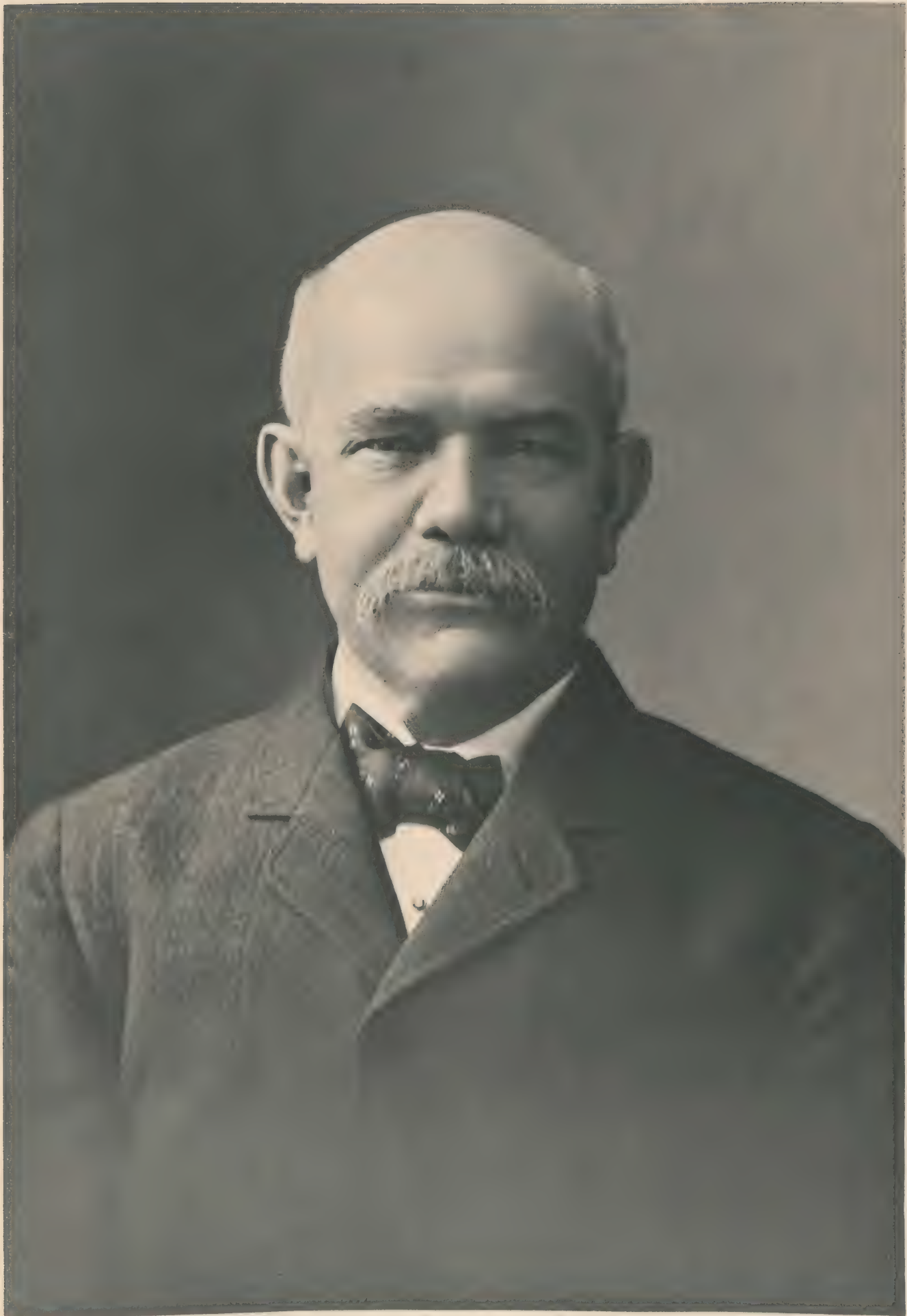
REGINALD HEBER FITZ, M. A., M. D., was born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, May 5th, 1843, the son of Albert and Eliza Roberts (Nye) Fitz. He was graduated as Bachelor of Arts from Harvard University in 1864. Three years later in 1867 the degree of Master of Arts was bestowed upon him, in 1868 he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the medical department of Harvard University, and in 1905 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by the same institution.

Dr. Fitz has been engaged in educational work since 1870 when he became Instructor of Pathological Anatomy in his Alma Mater, a position he held until 1873, when he was appointed as Assistant Professor. During 1878 and 1879 he was full Professor and in 1879 was tendered and accepted the Shattuck professorship of Pathological Anatomy. He continued in the discharge of his duties in this capacity until 1892, when he changed his Chair to that of Theory and Practice of Physic. Since 1908 he has been Emeritus Professor of Harvard University.

He is Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. Fitz is the author with Dr. Horatio C. Wood of "The Practice of Medicine," published in 1897, besides many articles and addresses pertaining to his specialty.





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Photo by Chickering

Reginald H. J. H.

SIMON FLEXNER

*Director of the Laboratories
of the
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research
New York City*



IMON FLEXNER, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., was born in Louisville, Kentucky, March 25th, 1863, the son of Morris and Esther (Abraham) Flexner.

Educated in the public schools of his native city, Dr. Flexner entered the University of Louisville, where he pursued the medical course, and was graduated in 1889. He possessed great aptitude for pathological work, and upon graduating went to Johns Hopkins University as a post-graduate student in Pathology, and became a pupil of Professor Welch and Professor Councilman. Subsequently he was appointed Assistant, and ultimately Associate Professor of Pathology in this Institute, but having been offered the Chair of Pathology in the University of Pennsylvania, he resigned his post in Johns Hopkins and accepted that in the University of Pennsylvania. Later he went to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and is still connected with this Institution.

He has been a teacher and investigator in Pathology and Bacteriology, and at present is engaged in research and in administrative duties. During this time he has spent several short periods abroad in Germany and in Paris, in the latter place at the Pasteur Institute, in study. He has had as instructors in Europe Professors von Recklinghausen, Hans Chiari, Emil Fischer, and Ernst Salkowski.

In 1900 Dr. Flexner was a member of the Johns Hopkins University Commission for Investigation of Tropical Diseases to the Philippine Islands, and in 1901 he was one of the Government Plague Commission to San Francisco, California. He received the honorary degree of D.Sc. from Harvard University, and that of LL.D. from the University of Maryland in 1907, in recognition of his conspicuous services in the pathological field.

Dr. Flexner is Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and member of the National Academy of Sciences, Association of American Physicians, American Philosophical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, and the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine; he is Corresponding member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, Bologna, and the Societe de Pathologie Exotique, Paris.

His numerous papers on pathological and bacteriological subjects, especially Toxalbumin Intoxication, Dysentery, Cerebrospinal Meningitis, Snake Venom, and Epidemic Poliomyelitis, attest his authority on these subjects.





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Photo by Altman

Simon Flexner

AUSTIN FLINT, Jr.

Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Professor of Gynecology

at

The University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College

New York City



AUSTIN FLINT, Jr., M.D., the sixth physician of this family in direct line, was born in Ballston, Saratoga County, New York, in 1868, the son of Austin and Elizabeth McMaster Flint.

Dr. Flint received his early education at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and at the completion of the course here, entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and was graduated in Medicine in 1889. He then served the usual term as Intern in Bellevue Hospital, and subsequently went abroad to pursue some special studies in Munich, under Professor Winckel, and in Vienna.

Upon his return in 1891 to the United States, he became associated with Professor William T. Lusk, as his assistant, both in private work and in teaching. Professor Lusk at that time occupied the Chair of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and Dr. Flint was appointed Assistant to the Chair, with the title of "Lecturer on Obstetrics." He continued to occupy this position, to which was added Assistant Visiting Gynecologist to Bellevue Hospital, and Visiting Obstetrician to the Emergency Hospital, until 1895, when he was appointed full Professor of Obstetrics, and a member of the Faculty in conjunction with Dr. Lusk.

These early associations naturally determined the selection of Obstetrics and Gynecology as the chief features of his professional work, which has continued up to the present time.

In 1894 Dr. Flint received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Princeton University. From time to time, between 1894 and the present, he has received appointments in various hospitals and societies. Among these may be mentioned the Society of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York. He was one of the five original members of the Medical Board who started this work in 1891, and continued this connection for about ten years, until the Hospital was established on a firm basis and the money for its present building secured. For about the same length of time he has been first Associate and then full Visiting Gynecologist to Bellevue Hospital, Attending Obstetrician to the Emergency Hospital, and Attending Obstetrician to the Mothers' and Babies' Hospital, until the latter was dissolved about 1900. He was appointed Attending Obstetrician to the New York Maternity Hospital, but did active work for only a year or two, when he retired to the Consulting Board, which position he now holds.

Dr. Flint still continues to have some interest in the Diseases of Children, and for several years was Attending Physician to the Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled Children, and at the present time (1910) is Consulting Physician to that Institution.

From the beginning of his professional life he has occupied the position of Obstetrician to the Emergency Hospital, now a part of Bellevue Hospital. At the time of the amalgamation of the Medical Department of the New York University and the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1898, which now exists under the combined name of "University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College," he received an appointment as Professor of Obstetrics and Clinical Professor of Gynecology in the combined school, and still holds that Chair.

In 1908, after the new building of the Woman's Hospital in the State of New York was completed, Dr. Flint received an appointment as one of the Visiting Surgeons, and still continues his professional work there.

He is a member of the American Medical Association, State and County Medical Societies, a Fellow of the Academy of Medicine, of the New York Obstetrical Society, and a member of the Alumni Associations of Bellevue Hospital and the Woman's Hospital.





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Photo by Dupont

Arastui Hixson

CHARLES HARRISON FRAZIER

Professor of Clinical Surgery
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia, Pa.



CHARLES HARRISON FRAZIER, B. A., M. D., was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, April 19th, 1870, the third son of William West Frazier, a prominent business man in Philadelphia, who played a conspicuous part in the war of 1861, and since then in public, educational and philanthropic activities, and of Harriet (Harrison) Frazier.

Dr. Frazier was brought up among surroundings of cultivation and high ideals of duty. He was educated first at the Episcopal Academy, later at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the baccalaureate degree in 1889 and the medical degree in 1892, and then in Berlin, where he engaged in post-graduate studies until 1895 under Professors Von Bergmann, Virchow, Mendel, Bardeleben, Senator, and Caspar.

During his student life he early showed the initiative and executive ability which have marked his later career, standing high in his studies, he yet took enthusiastic part in athletics and many student organizations. When he first returned from Europe after having been resident physician in several hospitals he was made a District City Physician, and obtaining several hospital dispensary appointments, he threw himself into these labors with energy, at the same time working in the Pepper Laboratory over experiments. The activities of the years which followed can best be seen in the chronological list of publications in scientific journals, monographs, and addresses which follows, also in Dr. Frazier's gradual rise from a volunteer instructor at the University of Pennsylvania to the Deanship of the Medical Department, and Professorship of Clinical Surgery, he now holds. Although Dr. Frazier has taken an active part in public, philanthropic, and educational medical interests in the city and country, his own surgical and research work have occupied most of his time.

He is interested in professional organizations, and is identified with several. He is a member of the American Neurological Association, American Philosophical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Medical Association, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, Philadelphia County Medical Society, and Fellow of the American Surgical Association, College of Physicians of Philadelphia, and of the Society of Clinical Surgery.

In addition to his private practice, which is extensive, his teaching, research and literary activities, Dr. Frazier is a member of the surgical staff of the University, Episcopal, and Philadelphia General Hospitals; Surgeon of the Home of the Merciful Saviour, for crippled children, and Consulting Surgeon to "Kensington Hospital for Women," and other institutions.

From 1902 to 1909 he was Dean of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania; he was one of the five original members of the Council of Medical Education of the American Medical Association; served as Chairman of Committee for the Reception of the International Conference at Philadelphia in 1900; Chairman of the Committee on Propaganda for the International Congress of Medicine and Hygiene, Argentine Republic, 1910; Chairman of Committee on Reorganization of the Phipp's Institute of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

His literary contributions to medical science are the following:

Report of a Series of Fractures of the Elbow-joint Treated by the Jones Method, 1898.

Curvature of the Neck of the Femur, Sometimes Called "Coxa Vara," 1898.

An Experimental Study of the Etiology of Appendicitis.

The Restitution of the Blood-plasma Following Intravenous Saline Injections After Hemorrhage.

The Treatment of Gonorrheal Rheumatism, 1900.

A Critical Summary of the Literature on the Surgery of the Stomach, 1900.

Osteoarthritis of the Spine and Hip Joints: Rhizomelic Spondylosis, 1900.

Value of the Tuberculin Test in the Recognition of Latency or Quiescence in Tuberculosis of the Bones and Joints. A Preliminary Report, 1901.

The Treatment of Cicatricial Stenosis of the Esophagus with Particular Reference to the Method of Koenig, 1901.

Operative Treatment of Cirrhosis of the Liver, 1901.

The Case Method of Teaching, 1901.

The Division of the Sensory Root of the Trigeminiis for the Relief of Tic Douloureux: and Experimental, Pathological and Clinical Study, with a Preliminary Report of One Surgically Successful Case, 1901.

A study of Post-Operative Changes in the Blood. 1901.

A Further Report Upon the Treatment of Tic Douloureux by Division of the Sensory Root of the Gasserian Ganglion, 1902.

The Surgical Treatment of Facial Palsy, Preliminary Report of One Case, 1903.

Case of Strangulated Meckel's Diverticulum Complicating Typhoid Fever, 1903.

Clinical Lecture on the Symptomatology and Treatment of Trifacial Neuralgia, 1903.

An Experimental Study on the Regeneration of Posterior Spinal Roots, 1903.

A Discussion of the Surgery of Tumors of the Brain, with a Resume of the Operative Records of Four Craniotomies, 1904.

Physiologic Extirpation of the Ganglion of Gasser, 1904.

Pictorial Groups or Charts Used in the Course in Surgical Pathology with a Brief Outline of the Course, 1904.

Remarks Upon the Surgical Aspects of Tumors of the Cerebellum, 1905.

The Various Methods of Opening the Skull for the Removal of Tumors of the Brain, 1905.

The Treatment of Cerebral Palsies and Athetosis by Nerve Anastomosis and Transplantation, 1905.

The Motor Area of the Human Cerebrum, Its Position and Subdivisions, with Some Discussion of the Surgery of This Area, 1905.

Remarks Upon the Surgical Aspects of Operable Tumors of the Cerebrum, 1906.

Cerebral Decompression, 1906.

Contributions to Keen's Surgery, Vol. I.

Early Operations for Cerebral Hemorrhages in Childhood, 1906.

Treatment of Selected Cases of Cerebral Spinal, and Peripheral Nerve Palsies and Athetosis by Nerve Transplantation, 1906.

The Present Status of Cranial Surgery, 1907.

Partial Gastrectomy, with Report of Two Cases, 1907.

Surgical Treatment of Gall Stones, 1907.

Some Surgical Lesions of the Central Nervous System, 1907.

The Abdominal Complications and Sequelae of Typhoid.

Endo-aneurysmorrhapy, 1907.

A Brain Tumor Localized and Completely Removed with Some Discussion of the Symptomatology of Lesions Variously Distributed in the Parietal Lobe, 1908.

A Review of Cases Illustrating Certain Phases of Renal Infections and Nephrolithiasis. The Surgery of the Cervical Triangles, 1908.

The Surgical Treatment of Trifacial Neuralgia, Including a Series of Twenty-three Intracranial and Fifteen Extracranial Operations, with One Death, 1909.

Problems and Procedures in Cranial Surgery, 1909.

The Surgical Aspects of Cerebral Decompression, 1909.

Surgery of the Cranial Nerves. Keen's Surgery. Vol. V.

Removal of the Pyloric Portion of Stomach.

He married at the age of thirty-one Miss Gardiner of New York, and has four children.





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Photo by Haeseler

Charles H. Frazier

JULIUS FRIEDENWALD

Professor of Gastro-Entereology
College of Physicians and Surgeons
Baltimore, Md.



JULIUS FRIEDENWALD, M. D., M. A.; was born in Baltimore, Md., December 20th, 1866, the son of Bertha Bamberger and Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, Professor of Ophthalmology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, and a physician of great eminence in Baltimore.

Dr. Friedenwald was educated in the well-known Zion School directed by the Rev. H. Schieb, an educator of prominence in those days. Here his scientific taste was first developed. He then spent three years in the Baltimore City College, and next, following his predilection for scientific studies, entered the Johns Hopkins University where he came under the influence of Dr. H. Newell Martin, in Biology, Brooks, in Zoology, and Remsen in Chemistry. Holding a scholarship of distinction during his last two college years, he was graduated with honor as Bachelor of Arts, in 1887, and was awarded a post-graduate scholarship for a year. This time was spent in post-graduate work in the Biological and Pathological Laboratories of the Johns Hopkins University. He published a paper at this time under the direction of H. Newell Martin on "The Effect of Light in the Production of Corbondioxide in Frogs". A Great deal of time was spent during this year in the Pathological Laboratory which had been then but recently opened under the direction of the noted Pathologist, Dr. William H. Welch. He next studied medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, graduating in 1890, at the head of his class, and securing the Gold Medal. He immediately became Resident Physician of the City Hospital of Baltimore, a position he held for two years. This was succeeded by a journey abroad where he devoted his attention especially to the study of Gastro-Entereology, studying in Berlin under Boas, Ewald, Rosenheim, Gerhardt, Von Leyden, and Senator; in Vienna under Oser and Nothnagel. After returning from Europe in 1893, he entered the active practice of his specialty, Gastro-Intestinal Diseases in Baltimore.

He has been connected with the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore for some years, and at present holds the Chair of Gastro-Entereology in this institution.

From 1908-1910 Dr. Friedenwald was President of the American Gastro-Entereology Association of which he is a member. He has an extensive membership in professional organizations, among them the American Medical Association, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, and University and Johns Hopkins Clubs. He is Fellow of the American Academy of Medicine, Associate Member of the Association of American Physicians.

He is Visiting Physician to the Mercy Hospital, Union Protestant Infirmary, Church Home and Infirmary, and St. Agnes' and the Women's Hospitals of Baltimore.

In collaboration with Dr. John Ruhrah, Dr. Friedenwald has written two works. One on "Diet in Health and Diseases", which has gone through three editions, the latest in 1909, and the other on "Dietetics for Nurses" which has gone through two editions in 1905 and 1909 respectively. He has contributed numerous articles to various medical journals, specially relating to diseases of the digestive tract. Among these are: "The Pathological Effects of Alcohol on Rabbits; An Experimental Study"; "Important Events in the Development of Gastro-Entereology in America"; "Digestive Hypersecretion of Gastric Juice"; "Functional Diseases of the Stomach", and article in Osler's "Modern Medicine"; Foods and Nutrition in Hare's "Modern Treatment" with Dr. John Ruhrah; "Influence of Saliva on Gastric digestion", and many other articles.

In 1900, Dr. Friedenwald married Miss Esther Lee Rohr.





Julius Friedenwald

M. HOWARD FUSSELL

Physician
Philadelphia, Pa.



HOWARD FUSSELL, M.D., was born at Belvidere, Chester County, Pa., November 24th, 1855, the son of Milton and Tamar (Haldeman) Fussell.

He was educated in the public schools and in the Friends' Central High School of Philadelphia until 1872.

In 1875 he matriculated as a medical student in the University of Pennsylvania, but left the following year to teach public school at Radnor, Delaware County, Pa., where he continued in the discharge of his duties until 1881, when he again attended the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. Three years later he was graduated as Doctor of Medicine, and in July, 1884, entered into private practice at Manayunk, Pa., where he has since resided.

In the fall of this same year he was appointed Assistant in the Medical Dispensary of the University of Pennsylvania, and subsequently Instructor of Clinical Medicine, and Physician-in-Chief of the Medical Dispensary and Assistant Physician to the Hospital, and since 1901 he has been Assistant Professor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Fussell has also accepted other hospital appointments and is at present Physician and Pathologist to St. Timothy's Hospital and Physician to St. Mary's Hospital.

Since 1904 he has been a member of the Council of the University of Pennsylvania. He has an extensive membership in medical organizations. Among these are: Association of American Physicians, College of Physicians, Philadelphia; American Medical Association, Pathological Society of Philadelphia, Pediatric Society. He is also a member of the Friends' and Republican Clubs, and School Director of the 21st Ward of Philadelphia.

Dr. Fussell is a frequent contributor to professional periodicals of articles pertaining to medicine and pathology.





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Mr. Howard Russell

SAMUEL McC. HAMILL

Professor of Diseases of Children

Philadelphia Polyclinic

Philadelphia, Pa.

AMUEL McCLINTOCK HAMILL, M. D., was graduated as Doctor of Medicine in 1888, and after the usual internship, entered upon the private practice of medicine in Philadelphia. At first his practice was general but he has gradually limited it to the treatment of Diseases of Children.

He has been connected for many years with the Philadelphia Polyclinic, and is at present Professor of Diseases of Children in this institution, as also in the College for Graduates in Medicine. He fills several positions in hospitals, among them that of Pediatricist to the Presbyterian Hospital and to the St. Vincent's Home.

He is a member of many medical associations, and takes an active interest in the College of Physicians of Philadelphia of which he was Councillor in 1910.





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Stu. C. Hamise

GRAEME MONROE HAMMOND

Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital
New York City

GRAEME MONROE HAMMOND, M.D., LL.B., the éminent specialist and instructor in diseases of the brain and nervous system, is a son of the late Dr. William Alexander Hammond and Helen (Nesbit) Hammond, who were respectively of English and Scotch extraction, and was born in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on February 1, 1858. He was educated in Farrand's and Everson's private schools from 1868 to 1875, and then entered the School of Mines of Columbia College, where he spent three years. Thence, in 1878, he came to the Medical College of New York University, and was graduated from it with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1881. Immediately upon graduation he engaged in the practice of his profession, in New York City.

For a time his practice was general in character, but in 1885 he adopted as his specialty the study and treatment of Diseases of the Brain and Nerves, and in that important branch of medical and surgical science has made himself one of the foremost authorities. Since 1886 he has been Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. He is also Neurologist to the Charity Hospital of New York. He has contributed much to current professional literature, and is the joint author with his father of a standard work on "Diseases of the Nervous System." Dr. Hammond is a member of the American Neurological Association, and was its President in 1898, and its secretary for twenty-five years. He is also a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the New York Neurological Association, the New York County Medical Society, the New York State Medical Society, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the New York Athletic Club, and the Bridgeport, Connecticut, Yacht Club. After attaining distinction in the medical profession Dr. Hammond decided to add to his knowledge of that science a more complete knowledge of law, and accordingly in 1897 entered the New York Law School as a student and was graduated a Bachelor of Laws in 1899, and was admitted to the New York Bar the same year. He was married in 1881 to Louise Elsworth, and has four children: Helen, Dorothea, Louise, and Claire Hammond.





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Photo by Hollinger

Graeme M. Hammond

DANIEL PERCY HICKLING

Physician and Neurologist

Washington, D. C.



DANIEL PERCY HICKLING, M. D., was born in Washington, D. C., Sept. 19, 1863, son of Daniel Percy and Sarah Ann (Russell) Hickling.

He was educated in the Emerson Institute and Columbian University, and graduated at the latter in 1881.

Having decided to follow the medical profession, he entered the Georgetown Medical School, where he received his M. D. degree in 1884. He also took special courses in London, Paris, Berlin, Chicago and the Harvard Medical School.

After graduating in medicine in 1884 Dr. Hickling was externe and resident physician at the Providence Hospital, and during 1887-88 was Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy at the Georgetown Medical College. He served as Physician to the Poor in Washington from 1886 to 1892, and as Surgeon to the Police and Fire Departments from 1893 to 1897. He was Visiting Physician to the Washington Asylum during 1897-11, and in the latter year was appointed Visiting Physician to the Washington Asylum and Jail.

Dr. Hickling has been Professor of Electro-Therapeutics in the Georgetown Medical School since 1907; Professor of Clinical Surgery since 1901, and Clinical Professor of Neurology since 1904. He was also Professor of Surgery and Genito-Urinary Diseases in the Washington Post-Graduate Medical School.

He was a member of the Consulting Staff of the Washington Home for Incurables and the Providence Hospital from 1906 to 1908; was Chief of the Nervous and Mental Clinic of the Eastern Dispensary and Casualty Hospital, and Chief of the Electrical Therapeutic Clinic in the same institution from 1907 to 1909. He is now (1911) in charge of Nervous Diseases and Electro-Therapeutic Clinic of the Georgetown University Hospital, and Lecturer on Nervous Diseases in the Training School of the Providence Hospital, the Georgetown University Hospital and the Capitol Training School for Nurses.

Dr. Hickling was formerly Chairman of the Committee on Public Health of the Business Men's Association; President of the Washington Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis; Chairman of the Medical Committee on First Aid of the American Red Cross Society; Vice-President and Fellow of the American Electro-Therapeutic Association; Medical Director of Almas Temple of the Mystic Shrine; Surgeon of the Washington Commandery, Knights Templars; and has served on various Presidential Inaugural Committees.

He is connected with a number of professional bodies and fraternal orders, holding membership in the Medical Society of the Alumni of Georgetown College, of which he was president in 1909, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, the Medical and Surgical Society of the District of Columbia, serving as President in 1910, the Society of Nervous and Mental Diseases of the District of Columbia (president 1910-11), the Medical Society of the Casualty Hospital, the Washington Academy of Sciences, the American Medico-Psychological Association, the University Club, King Solomon's Lodge, F. & A. M.; Mt. Vernon Chapter, R. A. M.; Washington Commandery, Knights Templars; Albert Pike Consistory, A. & A. S. R., S. D., U. S. A., and is secretary of the Capitol Training School for Nurses and the Washington Training School for Nurses.

Dr. Hickling is the author of a number of articles contributed to various medical journals.





L. Percy Hickling

LUTHER EMMETT HOLT

Professor of Diseases of Children
College of Physicians and Surgeons
Columbia University
New York City



LUTHER EMMETT HOLT, M.D., LL.D., Sc.D., the son of Horace and Sabrah A. (Curtice) Holt, was born in Webster, New York, on March 4th, 1855.

Dr. Holt's early training preliminary to entering College was acquired chiefly in the schools of his native town, and upon the completion of the usual preparatory studies, he entered the Academic Department of the University of Rochester, from which four years later, in 1875, he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree.

Having determined upon medicine as his profession, Dr. Holt spent his first year in the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. He then came to New York City, and matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Medical Department of Columbia University. In 1880, upon graduation, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His early training and inclination led him first into the field of Surgery. But he soon found a stronger attraction in the Diseases of Children, which he took up as a specialty in 1884. In 1878 and in 1910 the University of Rochester conferred the honorary degrees of A.M. and LL.D. respectively upon Dr. Holt, and in 1904 he received the degree of Sc.D. from Columbia University.

Since 1902 Dr. Holt has been Professor of the Diseases of Children at his Alma Mater, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and from 1894 to 1901 was Professor of the Diseases of Children at the New York Polyclinic. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, and since its organization has been Secretary of this Board.

As a result of his prominence in the special field of medicine which he has chosen, Dr. Holt has been elected Honorary Member of the Children's Clinical Club of London, of the German Gesellschaft fuer Kinderheilkunde, and of the K. K. Gesellschaft der Aerzte of Vienna, and is a Corresponding Member of the Gesellschaft fuer Innere Medizin und Kinderheilkunde in Vienna. He is a member of the American Pediatric Society, Association of American Physicians, American Medical Association, New York Pathological Society, and of the New York Clinical Society.

Dr. Holt is the author of two volumes pertaining to the field of Pediatrics. They are: "Diseases of Infancy and Childhood," published by D. Appleton and Company, and "Care and Feeding of Children." These volumes were published in 1896 and 1894 respectively. They have each gone through five editions, the latest in 1909 and 1908. Besides these volumes, Dr. Holt has contributed extensively to medical literature upon Children and the Diseases of Children.

In 1886 Dr. Holt was married to Linda F. Mairs. He is fond of out-of-door sports, especially horseback exercise and golf.





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Photo by Rochlitz

L. Emmett Holt

WILLIAM HENRY HOWELL

Professor of Physiology
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Md.



WILLIAM HENRY HOWELL, M. D., LL. D., was born at Baltimore, Maryland, February 20th, 1860, the son of George Henry and Virginia Teresa Howell.

Dr. Howell was graduated from Johns Hopkins University in 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and this institution conferred the degree of Ph. D. upon him in 1884. In 1890 he received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Michigan, and from Trinity University he received the degree of LL. D. in 1901.

Since 1899, Dr. Howell has been engaged in educational (medical) work in addition to his practice and hospital duties. In this year he became Associate Professor of Physiology at the Johns Hopkins University, during 1889 and 1892 he was Professor of Physiology and Histology in the University of Michigan; in 1892-1893 he was Associate Professor of Physiology at Harvard University, and since 1893 he has been Professor of Physiology and Dean of the Medical Faculty at Johns Hopkins University.

Dr. Howell has been Associate Editor of the "American Journal of Physiology" since 1898. He is also the Editor of "An American Text-book of Physiology," published in 1896, and author of numerous contributions to the "Journal of Physiology," London; "Journal of Experimental Medicine," New York; "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society," London; "Journal of Morphology," Boston; and "Studies for the Biological Laboratory of Johns Hopkins University," Baltimore.

He is member of the National Academy of Sciences, American Society of Naturalists, Society of Experimental Biology and Medicine, American Physiological Society, and of the American Philosophical Society, and many others.

Dr. Howell was married June 15th, 1887, to Miss Anne Janet Tucker of Baltimore.





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M. V. Cornell

ABRAHAM JACOBI

Emeritus Professor of Diseases of Children
College of Physicians and Surgeons
New York City



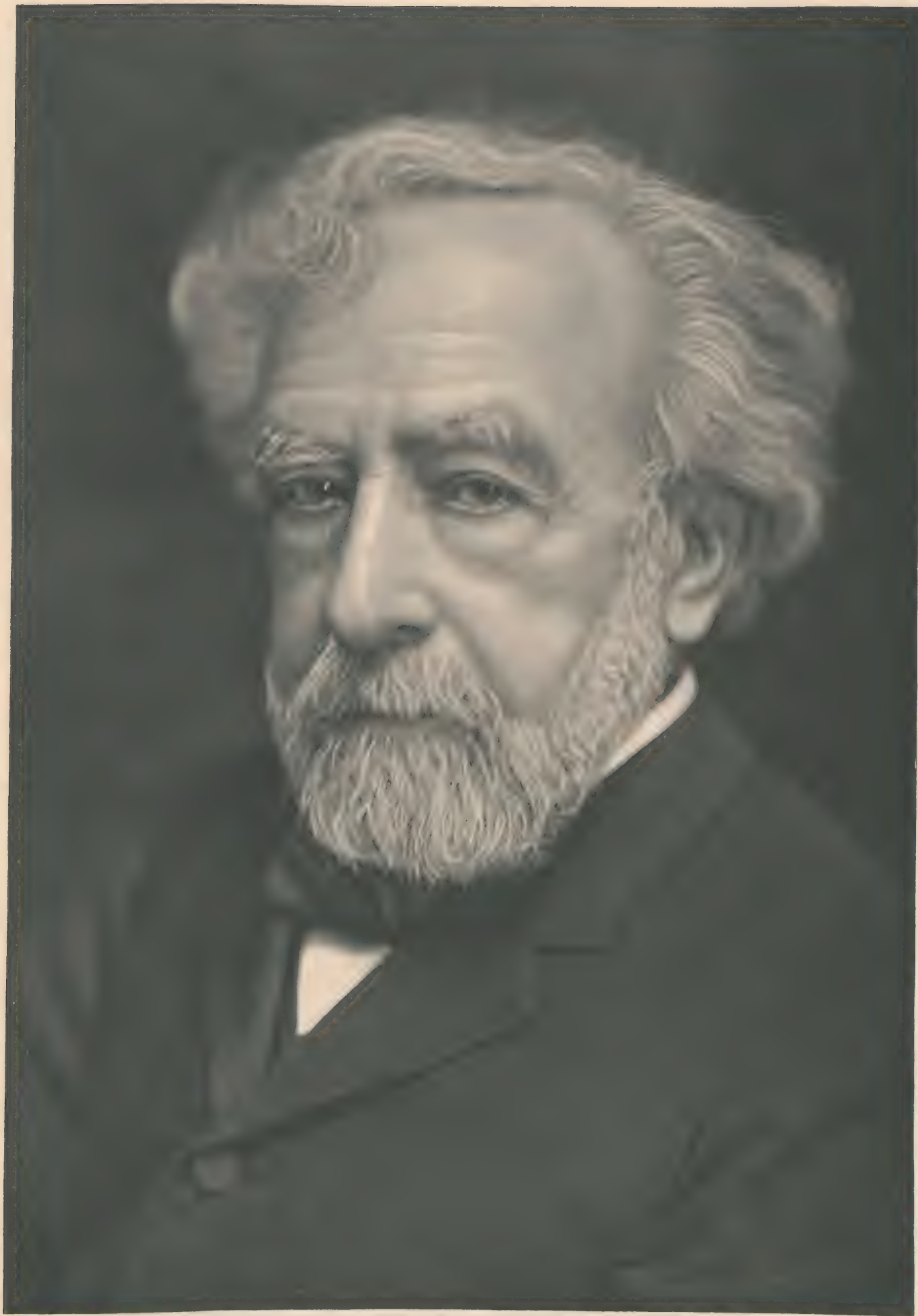
BRAHAM JACOBI, M.D., was born in Hartum, Westphalia, May 6th, 1830. He was a student at the Universities of Greifswald, Gottingen, and Bonn, obtaining his medical degree from the last-named institution in 1851, and like many other young and progressive Germans of that period, his advanced political ideas drew him into a revolutionary movement, resulting in his imprisonment for two years. Upon being released in 1853 he came to the United States by way of England, and entered into practice in New York City.

He was called into public practice as early as 1857, by an appointment as Attending Physician to the German Dispensary, and was later connected in the same capacity with the German, Mt. Sinai, Bellevue, Roosevelt, and other hospitals. His interest in the Diseases of Children caused his selection for the professorship of that department at the New York Medical College in 1860, and from 1865 to 1870 he occupied that Chair in the Medical School connected with the University of the City of New York. In 1870 he joined the Medical Faculty of Columbia University as Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and his earnest efforts during a long series of years to send forth students properly prepared for professional work can best be appreciated by those who have profited by his instructions, and witnessed his sincere endeavors to display to the best advantage his professional skill in the presence of the student. At present, 1911, he is Emeritus Professor of Diseases of Children in that institution.

Dr. Jacobi has ably filled the Presidential Chairs of the New York Pathological and Obstetrical Societies, the County and State Medical Societies, and the New York Academy of Medicine.

He was at one time Associate Editor of the "American Journal of Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children." He is the author of "Dentition and Its Derangements"; "Raising and Education of Abandoned Children in Europe"; "Infant Diet"; a Treatise on Diphtheria; "Intestinal Diseases of Infancy and Childhood"; "Therapeutics of Infancy and Childhood." He has also contributed chapters on the Care and Nutrition of Children, Diphtheria, and Dysentery to Gerhardt's "Handbuch der Kinderkrankheiten"; on Diphtheria, Rachitis, and Laryngitis to "Pepper's System of Practical Medicine," and has published with Dr. E. Noeggerath "Contributions to Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children" in 1859, and his lectures, reports, etc., have frequently appeared in the standard medical journals during the past fifty years.





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A. J. J. J.

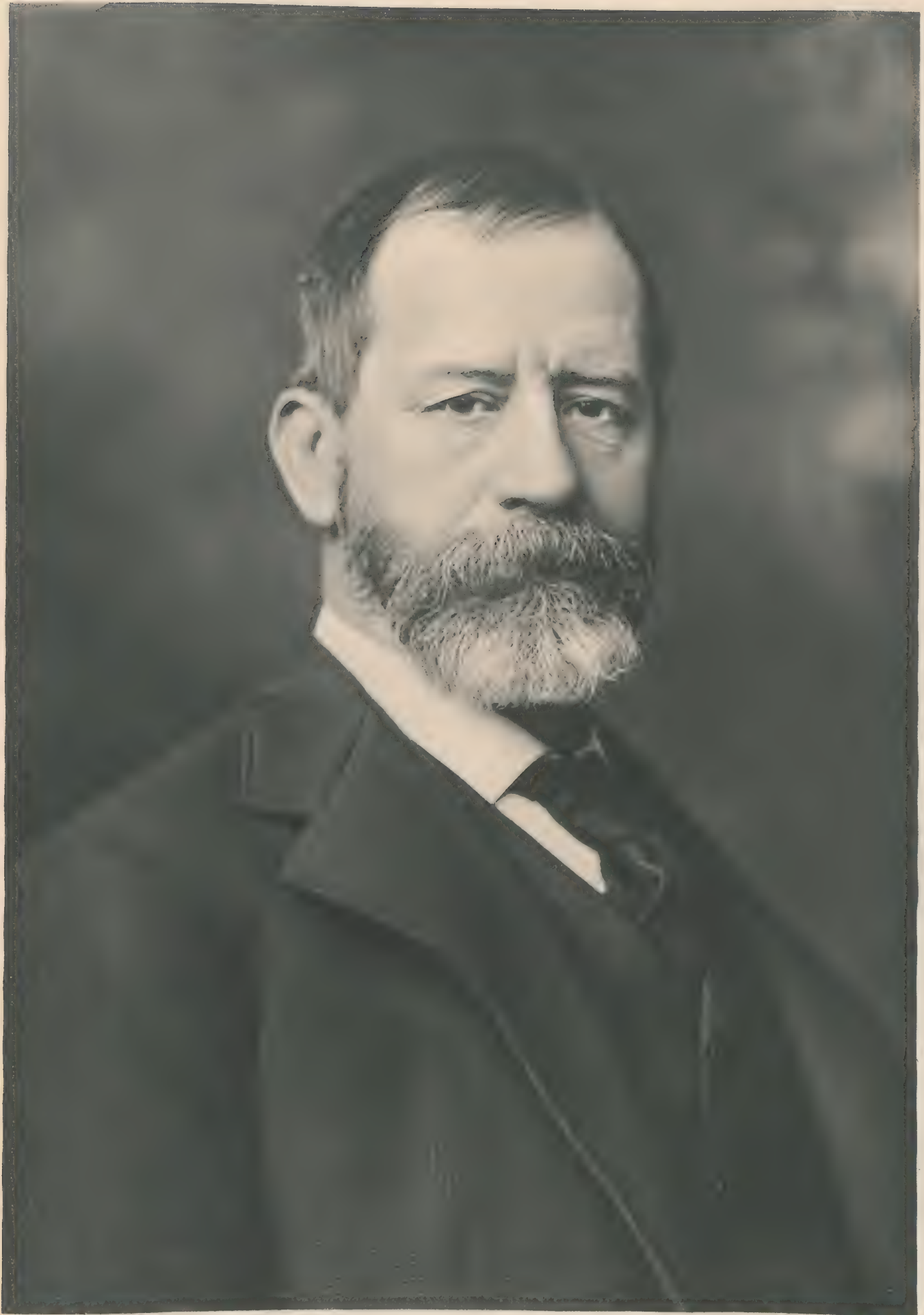
EDWARD GAMALIEL JANEWAY

Pathologist and Diagnostician

EDWARD GAMALIEL JANEWAY, M. D., was born in Middlesex County, N. J., Aug. 31, 1841, son of George Jacob Janeway, and grandson of Jacob Jones Janeway (1774-1858), a noted Presbyterian clergyman, a professor in the college and Theological School at Princeton and at Rutgers College, and author of several valuable Biblical commentaries and doctrinal treatises. Dr. Janeway made his academic studies at Rutgers College and was graduated in 1860. In the following autumn he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1864, meantime, during one year (1862-63), serving as acting medical cadet at the U. S. Army Hospital, Newark, N. J. On being admitted to practice, he located in New York City, and in 1866 he was appointed a curator of Bellevue Hospital. Six years later he became visiting physician, continuing in both positions until 1892. It was to his careful and conscientious life work begun at this period that his later success was due. As Dr. Welch recently said: "If there ever was a seeker after truth Dr. Janeway was one, and this was the keynote of his character." As one of the curators of Bellevue Hospital, together with Drs. Delafield and Southern, he instituted a new system of keeping the records, which before then had been done in a very imperfect way. He entered upon the study of pathology at an interesting period in the evolution of that science, and for ten or twelve years did the hardest kind of work, combining clinical study in the wards of the hospitals with the study of appearances presented post mortem. He read extensively the writings of French and German investigators, and was also familiar with the use of the microscope. He was essentially an original worker, a keen observer and an excellent interpreter. While his methods were those used in the laboratories of Europe, he followed no one method slavishly. It was not long before he was winning distinction as a practitioner, especially in the domain of diagnosis. As an acute diagnostician he showed almost superhuman detective power in ferreting out hidden causes of disease. In the opinion of the "New York Medical Journal," "there never lived his superior as a diagnostician."

Besides his work at Bellevue Dr. Janeway was also visiting physician to the New York Charity Hospital (1868-71), its chief of staff in 1870; to the Hospital for Epileptics and Paralytics (1870-74), and to the Mount Sinai Hospital (1885-1907); was consulting physician to the New York Emigrant's Hospital (1880-89); to the City Health Department Hospitals (1881-92); to the Presbyterian Hospital (1885-1907), and to the French Hospital (1888-1907), and was consulting pathologist to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled (1875-1907). But his best work was as a teacher. For one year (1871-72) he was Professor of Physiological and Pathological Anatomy in the medical department of the New York University of the city of New York; was Professor of Pathological Anatomy at Bellevue Hospital Medical College (1872-76); was professor of Diseases of the Nervous System and Clinical Medicine and Associate Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine (1881-86), being full professor of the latter department (1886-1907), and was also lecturer on Materia Medica and Therapeutics. Among other public offices Dr. Janeway held a commissionership in the New York Health Department during 1875-81, when he introduced important reforms. He was on the committee of conference between the health department and the New York Academy of Medicine (1887), and on the committee of the Chamber of Commerce during the cholera scare of 1892. He was vice-president of the New York Pathological Society in 1874, and was also a member of the New York County Medical Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1897-98, the Association of American Physicians (president, 1900), the Century Association and the City Club of New York City. Dr. Janeway was a repository of medical knowledge equaled by few and surpassed by none. His success may be attributed to his rare qualities of mind and to his very tenacious memory that retained vividly every past impression. In his college work, while not a disciplinarian in the compelling sense of the word, he exercised great power through the respect that he inspired. Painsstaking and conscientious in all his work, he was constantly looking for results, and never for renown. His wife was Frances S. Rogers, who survived him together with one son, Theodore Caldwell Janeway, also a physician of note, and two daughters: Matilda S., wife of William T. Wisner 2nd, and Frances R., wife of John D. Lannon. Dr. Janeway died at Summit, N. J., Feb. 10, 1911.





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E. G. Janeway

HOWARD A. KELLY, A.B., M.D., LL.D.*

Professor at Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland

TWO factors go to determine a life's activities, viz., innate tendencies, and the new impulses given by the child's surroundings and opportunities.

I was born with a love for natural history, which was fostered by a devoted mother who had similar tastes. It was fortunate for me as a boy that with such tastes and such encouragement we lived in the country ("Old Chester," Delaware Co., Pennsylvania) the first five years of my life, near my mother's parents (the Rev. Anson B. Hard and Hester Yarnal, nee Warner); my father was engaged at this time in the Civil War as a lieutenant in the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers. My earliest recollections are: (1) the splashing up of the big drops in a rainstorm, and (2) running away from home.

My maternal grandfather, who died in 1880, made a profound and enduring impression on my youthful mind by his earnest, personal piety and his love for the Bible as the very word of God, the thought of which would often bring tears to his eyes as he talked about it. I count his piety my most precious inheritance, one which has done more to bring joy and peace into my own life and which has given it higher and nobler aims than all the scientific studies and successes—such as they are—of my later years. I would also rather in turn bequeath this inheritance to my nine children than all the wealth and honors the world has to offer.

My dawning interests were in coleoptera and lepidoptera, and I remember meeting the eminent Prof. J. L. Le Conte at Chester, when my mother expressed to him my fear lest he should discover and describe all the new species before I grew old enough to do any original work. In those days, the late sixties, "*sp. nov. mihi*" meant everything to the naturalist, still in his swaddling clothes.

A strong natural interest in reptiles was greatly stimulated at a later period by the friendship and encouragement of Prof. E. D. Cope, the palaeontologist, then living at Haddonfield, New Jersey, and after working in the old Academy of Natural Sciences on Broad Street, Philadelphia, when I was about nineteen years old, Prof. Cope offered to send me in charge of an exploring and collecting trip from the north coast of Venezuela, South America, through the wilderness to the Orinoco River. My father, as I now see, wisely refused to allow me to accept this offer, so I began to study Medicine and Human Anatomy as the closest practical ally to the natural

sciences; an amateur's interest in natural history has continued to be one of the great joys of my life, especially as I have grown older and learned to look more and more for the finger of God and a personal message in His book of Nature, as well as in His Word. I am glad that I did not follow pure science as a life work, as I lacked some of the most important qualifications of a successful naturalist.

My school life from 1868 to 1873 was spent under the Rev. John Faries, a Scotch schoolmaster, who ruled his younger classes with the rattan but without undue severity, while he made confidants and friends of his older boys from thirteen to fifteen years of age. The teaching of that day, almost universally, I believe, lacked that thoroughness which is occasionally but still rarely found to-day, and as a consequence my nine years spent in Latin and eight years in Greek, both at school and at the University of Pennsylvania, only gave me an indifferent working knowledge without a mastery of these languages. The University, with its excellent teachers, Jackson and Allen, in Latin and Greek respectively, was never able to make up to any of its students the deficiencies of the earlier years; for the primary schoolmaster is the great former of habits and character.

In 1873 when our class was about to leave school for the University, Dr. Faries gave a sealed note to Bunford Samuels, in which he announced he had predicted which one of the class would stand first in the University. A year later when I was the honor man in the freshman class, I was interested and more than surprised to hear that my name was written on the paper, but it was a blow to my pride when Samuels confided to me that Dr. Faries had not made the prophecy because of any unusual intellectual traits discovered in me, but because I knew how to behave myself and to pay attention!

Four years were spent at the University taking the classical course in the "Department of Arts." As I look back that which strikes me as the most remarkable feature of our college life was the unbounded enthusiasm we each felt for our class, and the abiding conviction we each had that our fellow classmates were as a body the most unusual men who had ever passed through a university. On Ivy Day, according to custom, we planted a vine and set a commemorative stone in the college wall; to-day I note the ivy is blighted and the cold marble with the date ('77), like a tombstone, is all that remains to mark the once bright boyish hopes.

* Autobiography

Anatomy and more congenial medical studies followed from the year 1877 to 1882; the year 1880 was an interim spent on the plains and in the mountains of Colorado, living with the cowboys and working as one about the O.Z. ranch in Elbert County, and in the mountains in Chalk Creek Canyon up at St. Elmo in Grizzly Gulch. I here had the good fortune to be closely associated with and under the tutelage of an erect, eagle-eyed, typical old time plainsman, Reuben Macray—"Uncle Mac." We lived together a regular cowboy's life, until after the lapse of a year an insomnia—the cause for leaving home—was better. That year's time spent in the West seemed a great loss then, but I have ever since been thankful for friendships formed, for knowledge gained and the wider viewpoint in all life's relations it subsequently gave me.

It was there up among the rough miners that I met "Doc. Simmons" hard at work on missions of mercy, especially busy among the accident cases at the new Alpine tunnel, laying the foundation of his splendid success in the American Medical Association.

Medicine was in a transition stage in America in 1877-82 and the instruction in the fundamentals, especially in Pathology, was none of the best. Joseph Leidy, D. Hayes Agnew, John H. Ashhurst and Theo. Wormley were our greatest teachers.

I owe much of whatever real inspiration has come to me in the field of medicine to the unusual opportunities to study disease afforded by my residence in the Episcopal Hospital of Philadelphia, where the dispensaries and the wards were replete with interesting material, as well as to the not infrequent autopsies with such chiefs as Louis Starr, Fred. K. Henry, Morris Lewis and C. B. Nancrede, work most illuminating to a mind just expanding to grasp medical problems. I must not omit to mention here the name of another dear friend and teacher, Dr. A. K. Minich, a typical descendent of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, a man ten or fifteen years older than his juniors, who loved to stimulate and to help the younger men serving on his dispensary staff.

I often look back now with shame on many of the pranks we used to play in our college and hospital life, and in consequence take a more lenient view of similar escapades in the lives of the younger men of to-day.

Hospital life opened up the great field of medical diagnosis, the study of fevers for we had as many as seventeen cases of typhoid fever at one time in our wards, such was the foulness of the water supplied then and still imbibed by the citizens of poor graft-ridden Philadelphia; Morris Lewis made nervous diseases interesting; Dr. B. Alex. Randall, that indefatigable worker, taught me how to use the ophthalmoscope. Drs. Herman Duhring and Arthur Van Harlingen at the University Hospital Clinic took pains to teach me Dermatology, and my dear friend Douglas Hall tried to make an eye-specialist of me.

The sixteen months of active life at the hospital had opened up the large surrounding field of Kensington, Philadel-

phia, with its 200,000 population, including Richmond and Frankford, so I settled there and at once began to do a large general practice, including Surgery, Midwifery and Gynecology. Not having a public hospital appointment and a clinic, I started a small private hospital out of the modest income from my practice, at first hiring two rooms in a workman's little two-story house on C Street. After about a year I took the whole of a three-story house on Cumberland Street, and at last moved into a large house on Diamond Street, Norris Square; in this way the Kensington Hospital for Women was started, an institution which has since done such splendid work in a larger field in the hands of my able successor, Dr. Chas. P. Noble. But little Gynecological work had ever been done before those days in Kensington, so my early cases at once gave me reputation and prominence, and speedily brought others. Especially do I recall my first dramatic ovariectomy, the well-known case of Mrs. Thompson who had painfully navigated the streets of Kensington for years, like a Dutch galleon tossing in troubled seas as she bore the weight of an enormous ovarian cyst weighing upwards of one hundred and sixteen pounds; she still lives to celebrate her deliverance.

That was a time in the history of Surgery when a private hospital with plenty of work; a little courtesy in inviting doctors to witness the operations; an enthusiasm for Gynecology, and a desire to report the cases in the medical press, were all the factors needed to establish a reputation.

Dr. Hunter Robb, fresh from the Episcopal Hospital, came to assist me about the year 1886, and in 1887 when I went to Europe to see the work of the best known clinics, he took charge of my practice. Dr. Joseph Hoffman, another able assistant, came next.

My first visit to Europe was in the Summer of 1887. I went to Birmingham to Lawson Tait, and to the Brighton Meeting of the British Medical Association, then to Thos. Keith and Berry Hart in Edinburgh, after this I spent some weeks in Germany, making warm friends of Max Saenger, A. Martin, F. Schatz, H. Brennecke, Lomer, G. Leopold, and others.

In 1888 while visiting the clinics in Berlin, especially Schroeder's, I met my wife, daughter of Dr. Med. Justus Bredow, and the following year we were married in the Marienkirche in Danzig. In the twenty years of our married life we have had nine children, all living, arriving perchance in response to the appropriate Hochzeit's Reise gift of a Storch-Salznapf, by Prof. Aug. Martin.

It was in the year 1888 that I went to learn to palpate ureters in M. Saenger's Polyclinic. Prof. R. Virchow let me use his autopsy material in the Charite that I might learn to catheterize ureters by Pawlik's method, by distending the bladder with water and then sweeping the blunt tip of a metal ureteral catheter out laterally over the trigonum until it was felt to engage, when it could be pushed for a short distance on up the ureter.

It was at this time that I went to Prague with Dr. Hunter Robb (now Professor of Gynecology in the Western Reserve University at Cleveland), Constantine Goodell, son of the late distinguished Professor Wm. Goodell of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Wm. Lincoln. There we were kindly entertained for a day and we saw K. Pawlik catheterize a case by his method. We stayed with him the one morning and saw nothing more.

The next year (1889) as I journeyed south on the wedding journey, after stopping at Leipzig, as the guests of Max Saenger, and at Dresden where we were entertained by Geheimrath Leopold, we paused at Prague to see the city and hoping, too, to see Prof. Pawlik, but as he was absent from the city, we continued our journey to Vienna the following morning.

I mention both of these visits thus particularly, because Pawlik has since erroneously claimed that he showed me the method of catheterization which I later described as my own, namely, that of examining the bladder distended with air in the knee-breast posture through an open cystoscope.

Visitors at Prof. Pawlik's clinic many years later have still found him using his original water distension method.

In the Fall of 1889 I came to Baltimore to take charge of the Gynecological Clinic at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and to take the chair of Gynecology and Obstetrics in the Johns Hopkins University, co-operating with H. M. Hurd, Wm. H. Welch, Wm. Osler and W. S. Halsted in forming the new Medical School. To their warm friendship and the stimulating associations with my splendid residents in the Hospital, as well as to hard work and larger opportunities afforded in the new clinic, I owe what measure of success I have had in the past twenty years, years so full that they have seemed in passing but as one long day spent in the bright sunshine.

My output since I have been working in the Medical School has been a few books, but best of all the corps of splendid residents and associates of whom I have reason to be justly proud.

The books are:

- Operative Gynecology. (2 vols. 1898. pp. 563 and pp. 557. Appleton.)
- The Vermiform Appendix and Its Diseases. (H. A. Kelly and Elizabeth Hurdon, 1905. Saunders. pp. 827.)
- Walter Reed and Yellow Fever. (1906. McClure Phillips. pp. 310.)
- Gynecology and Abdominal Surgery (H. A. Kelly and Charles P. Noble. Saunders. 1907-1908. 2 vols., pp. 851 and pp. 862.)
- Medical Gynecology. (in collaboration with others, Appleton, 1908. pp. 662.)
- Myomata of Uterus. (H. A. Kelly and Thomas S. Cullen. Saunders. 1909. pp. 732.)
- The Johns Hopkins Hospital Reports. (2 vols.)
- The Stereo Clinic. (Southworth, 1909, of which 10 vols. are already issued.)

And I am now working on my Surgery of the Kidney (H. A. Kelly and C. F. Burnam), and a Cyclopædia American Medical Biography, giving the lives of eminent deceased American physicians.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO MEDICAL LITERATURE:

On a method of post-mortem examination of the thoracic and abdominal viscera through vagina, perineum and rectum and without incision of the abdominal parites (Medical News, Philadelphia, June 1882);

On the mapping out of visceral disease in an aniline color on the surface of the body (Medical News, Philadelphia, 1883);

A case of Caesarean section (Med. News, 1888);

Craniotomy for hydrocephalus with the use of the obstetric pad (by Drs. H. A. Kelly and Hunter Robb. Univ. Med. Mag., 1888-1889);

Palpation of the ureters in the female (Trans. Amer. Gyn. Soc., Phila., 1888);

New method of performing hysteromyomectomy (Am. Jour. Obst., 1889);

Report of twenty-five abdominal sections performed for the most part in the Kensington Hospital for Women, since the summer of 1888 (Univ. Med. Mag., Phila., 1888-89);

Glass catheters (Amer. Jour. Obst., 1889);

Case of cholecystorrhaphy followed by cholecystotomy and evacuation of one hundred and eighty-eight gall stones, and recovery (Am. Jour. Obst., 1889);

On Hysterorrhaphy (Johns Hopkins Hosp. Bulletin, 1889-90);

A consideration of three successful Caesarean sections in Phila. (Amer. Jour. Obst., 1890);

Tubo and ovarian disease in children (Keating's Cyclopaedia of the Diseases of Children, 1890);

Supra-vaginal hysterectomy (Medical News, 1890);

Ligation of varicose ovarian veins (J. H. H. B., 1889-90);

A successful Caesarean section for a large bony tumor choking the pelvis (Med. and Surg. Reporter, 1890);

Cephaloematoma verum externum (Tr. Am. Gyn. Soc., 1890);

Hysteromyomectomy (Johns Hopkins Hosp. Bulletin, 1889-90);

Cancer of the cervix uteri in the negress (Tr. Southern Surg. and Gyn. Assoc. Phila., Nov. 1890);

Antisepsis and asepsis before and after gynecological operations (Am. Jour. Med. Soc., 1891);

A death caused by a uterine dilator (Am. Jour. Obst., Jan., 1891);

A case of tubercular peritonitis treated with Koch's lymph (Johns Hopkins Hosp. Bulletin, Jan., 1891);

The palpation of normal ovaries (Am. Jour. Obst., 1891);

The treatment of large myomatous tumors of the uterus (Johns Hopkins Hosp. Bulletin, 1891);

- A case of conservative Caesarean section (Johns Hopkins Hosp. Bulletin, 1891);
- The steps of the Caesarean section (Amer. Jour. Obst., 1891);
- My fourth Caesarean section (New York Med. Jour., 1891);
- Hand disinfection (Am. Jour. Obst., 1891);
- A letter to my assistant on the methods of securing asepsis in the preparation of instruments, ligatures and dressings in my private office (Am. Jour. Obst., 1892);
- The ureteral catheter (Am. Jour. Obst., 1892);
- Diseases of the broad ligaments, tubes and ovaries (Hare's System of Practical Therapeutics, Vol. III, 1892);
- Confinement on the obstetric pad (N. Y. Med. Record, 1892);
- The morphology of ovarian tumors (N. Y. Jour. of Gyn. and Obst., 1893);
- Glass trocars for tapping large ovarian cysts (Am. Jour. Obst., 1893);
- My recent ureteral work. Catheterization of the ureters (Annals of Gyn. and Ped., 1892-93);
- Uretero-ureteral anastomosis. Uretero-ureterostomy (Johns Hopkins Hospital Bulletin, Oct., 1893);
- Examination of the female bladder, etc. (J. H. H. Bulletin, Nov., 1893);
- Extra-uterine pregnancy treated by vaginal incision (J. H. H. Bulletin, 1893);
- The direct examination of the female bladder with elevated pelvis in the catheterization of the ureters under direct inspection, with and without elevation of the pelvis (Am. Jour. Obst., 1894);
- An improved lock for paired instruments (Annals of Surg., 1894);
- Ureterotomy (Johns Hopkins Hospital Bull., 1894);
- Articles in Amer. Textbook of Gynecology, 1894):
- Gynecological technique,
- Injuries to vaginal outlet,
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- Fistulae;
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Howard A. Kelly

EDWARD LOUGHBOROUGH KEYES, Jr.

Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery

at

Polyclinic Medical School

New York City



EDWARD LOUGHBOROUGH KEYES, Jr., M.D., was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, May 15th, 1873. He is the son of Edward Lawrence Keyes, the well-known surgeon, and of Sarah Maria Loughborough.

Dr. Keyes' academic education was acquired both in America and abroad. After attending the elementary schools of New York City, he attended Stonyhurst College in England for two years, 1886 to 1888, and upon his return to the United States entered Georgetown University, Georgetown, D. C., from which in 1895 at graduation he received the degree of A.B., and in 1901 the degree of Ph.D.

Dr. Keyes always stood among the first in his classes, graduating second in a class of sixteen at Georgetown, and fourth in a class of one hundred and fifty at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which he had entered, inspired by the eminence and success of his father.

At the completion of his course in Surgery, he was appointed as Interne in the New York Hospital, and served there for eighteen months under Drs. Stimson and Hartley. He then spent nine months in Europe, in travel and study, and since then he has practiced his specialty, at first under the tutelage of his father, and at present in association with his father and Dr. C. H. Chetwood.

Dr. Keyes is the Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery at the Polyclinic Medical School, Surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, Lecturer at the Cornell Medical School, and Consulting Surgeon at the Noble Hospital in Westfield, Massachusetts, the Hackensack Hospital in Hackensack, New Jersey, and at the Nyack Hospital in Nyack, New York.

Dr. Keyes has made various contributions to Medical Journals, and is the author of "Genito-Urinary Diseases", written in collaboration with his father, and published in 1903; "Syphilis," published in 1908; and "Genito-Urinary Diseases," published in 1910. All of these volumes have been published by D. Appleton and Company.

Dr. Keyes is a member of several of the leading professional associations: the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, American Urological Association, International Urological Association, Societe Francaise de Dermatologie et Syphilologie, of which he is a corresponding member, American Medical Association, and the New York Academy of Medicine.





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J. Keyes Jr.

GEORGE MARTIN KOBER

Professor of Hygiene, School of Medicine

Georgetown University

Washington, D. C.



GEORGE MARTIN KOBER, M.D., LL.D., was born at Alsfeld, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, March 28, 1850, son of Jacob and Dorothea (Behr) Kober.

He was educated in the public schools and Grand Ducal Realschule of his native town. In April, 1867, he emigrated to the United States; secured an assignment to the Hospital Corps at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania; commenced his medical studies under Surgeon J. J. B. Wright of the United States Army, and in January, 1870, was appointed Hospital Steward and ordered to Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia. There he continued his studies until October, 1871, when he was ordered to duty in the office of the Surgeon-General at Washington, D. C. He entered the Medical Department of Georgetown University, and was graduated in March, 1873. In the following winter he was the first graduate of a post-graduate course instituted by Drs. Thompson, Busey, Ashford and others in connection with the Columbia Hospital of Washington.

In 1874 Dr. Kober assisted in the reorganization of the Central Dispensary and in providing a German-speaking staff for the benefit of his countrymen. In July, 1874, he was appointed Acting Assistant Surgeon of the United States Army; was Post Surgeon at Alcatraz Island, Cal., to November, 1874; Post Surgeon at Fort McDermit to July, 1877, and in the field in the Southeastern Nevada Expedition against the Indians in the fall of 1875. He was also in the Nez-Perces War, and in charge of the Field Hospital at Kamiah on the Clearwater, Idaho, from July to October, 1877; Post Surgeon at Camp near Spokane Falls and Fort Coeur d'Alene to November, 1879; Fort Klamath, Oregon, to June, 1880, and at Fort Bidwell, Cal., to November, 1886. While at Fort Bidwell he was engaged in an extensive practice among Civilians until June, 1887, when he went to Europe, returning to Fort Bidwell in 1888. In the same year Dr. Kober returned to Washington, and in 1889 was appointed Professor of State Medicine in the Georgetown Medical School.

In 1890 he directed attention to the pollution of the Potomac water as a factor in the undue prevalence of typhoid fever in Washington, and in 1895 at the request of the Health Officer he investigated the causes of typhoid fever in that city, and in his report pointed out the agency of flies in the transmission of the disease. His public addresses on the relation of water supply and sewers to the health of the city, as well as his researches into the relative merits of slow-sand and mechanical filtration, helped to secure the necessary sanitary legislation and requisite appropriation by Congress.

Dr. Kober was one of the principal promoters of the Washington Housing Companies, offering to capital a safe five per cent. investment, and at the same time securing to wage-earners sanitary homes at reasonable rentals. In 1906 he was appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the Board of Charities, and in May, 1907, a member of the Presidents Homes Commission. As Chairman of the Committee on Social Betterment he prepared monographs on "Industrial Hygiene" and "Social Betterment" published in 1908 as Senate Document No. 644. In 1908 he was invited by President Roosevelt to present an address on "The Conservation of Life and Health by Improved Water Supply" at the first conference on the Conservation of Natural Resources held at the White House on May 13th.

Dr. Kober also designed the Tuberculosis Hospital in Washington, which was formally opened June 26, 1908. He received a gold medal at the Paris International Exposition of 1900 for his work on Improved Dwellings for the Working Classes, and was awarded a silver medal by the International Congress on Tuberculosis held in Washington in 1908, for his work in connection with the Tuberculosis Hospital. He was Honorary Secretary of the Section on Medical Geography and Demography of the Tenth International Medical Congress held in Berlin in 1890; honorary member of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, (1897), President of the Association of American Medical Colleges, and Author of the Standard Medical Curriculum, 1905-06; Honorary Member of the Medical and Surgical Society of the District of Columbia, May, 1910, and President of Section IV., Industrial and Occupational Hygiene, of the Fifteenth International Congress on Hygiene and Demography to be held in Washington in 1912.

Dr. Kober is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Secretary of the Association of American Physicians; Member of the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Association

of American Medical Colleges, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the National Housing Association, the Medical and Surgical Society of the District of Columbia, of which he was President in 1889, the Medical Association of the District of Columbia (President, 1898), the Medical Society of the District of Columbia (President, 1903), the Washington Anthropological Society (President, 1907), and the Washington Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Kober is the author of ninety-one monographs, chapters in text-books, journal articles and reviews on medical, surgical, sanitary and sociological subjects, and of 109 published discussions. His first medical essay on "Infantile Paralysis" was published in the "Pacific Medical Journal" in November, 1874, in which he presented all the available evidence that the disease was due to some organic lesion of the medulla spinalis. In the same year he published his "Urinology and Its Practical Application," and in 1875 "Notes on Chronic Dysentery treated with Injections of a Solution of Chlorate of Potash," and "Adenitis treated with Injections of Carbolic Acid and Glycerine," which appeared in the "American Medical Weekly." In 1876 he reported in the "American Journal of Medical Sciences" a case of gunshot wound of the knee joint, in which he used, probably for the first time in surgery, a 75 per cent. solution of tincture of iodine. In his review of the Medical and Surgical History of the Civil War, published in *Militararzt Supplement to Wiener's Medical Wochenschrift* in 1878, he placed himself on the side of the innovators, and vigorously combatted the objections of Prof. Ashhurst, Hamilton and others to enterorrhaphy for shot injuries without visceral protrusion. In a paper published in the "Virginia Medical Monthly" in 1892 on the "Etiology and Prevention of Infectious Diseases," he pointed out that insects, especially flies, are doubtless frequently the cause of spreading disease germs, and in his "Report on Typhoid Fever in the District of Columbia," published in 1895, he stated that "the agency of flies and other insects in carrying the germs from box privies and other receptacles for typhoid stools to the food supply cannot be ignored," and in support of his views gave the detailed results of careful study of a number of house infections. To Dr. Kober has been given the credit of having been the first to point out in American literature the agency of flies in the transmission of infectious diseases. His tabulation of 330 milk-borne epidemics and his monographs on "Milk in Relation to Public Health" and "Industrial Hygiene" are regarded as pioneer contributions to American medical literature.





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George Hober;

ERNEST LAPLACE

Professor of Surgery
Medico-Chirurgical College
Philadelphia, Pa.



RNEST LAPLACE, M.D., M.A., LL.D., was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, July 9th, 1861, the son of Marie Eugenie Sauvage and Basil Laplace, a chemist and sugar planter, living in New Orleans.

As he was especially attracted to the study of medicine, after completing his classical education at the Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., with the baccalaureate degree in June, 1880 (subsequently receiving the honorary degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws in 1888 and 1893 respectively), Dr. Laplace undertook a four years' course in medicine at the University of Louisiana (Tulane), during two years of which he was an Interne of the Charity Hospital. He was Valedictorian of the Class of 1884, with which he was graduated in medicine. He then went to France and matriculated at the University of Paris, where he was a pupil of Pasteur in Bacteriology, Cornil in Pathology and Trelat in Surgery. He obtained the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the Faculty of Medicine on July 26th, 1886. The following two years were spent in Vienna as a pupil of Billroth, and in Berlin, where he came under the instruction of Virchow and Koch. When working in the private laboratory of Robert Koch he made original researches on antiseptics and published a paper on "Acid Sublimate Solutions and Their Use in Surgery"; also on the "Antiseptic Value of Sulpho-Carbolic Acid." He was an assistant at Von Bergman's Clinic in Berlin, and attended the service of Lister and Savory in London.

While abroad, Dr. Laplace was appointed by the City Council of Paris, a member of the medical committee to visit and report on the floating hospitals on the Thames for Smallpox. On returning to New Orleans in July, 1888, he was appointed Surgeon to the Charity Hospital; also Professor of Physiology in the Tulane University High School and Demonstrator of Pathology and Bacteriology in the Tulane University Medical School, where he introduced the first series of lectures and demonstrations in Bacteriology in New Orleans. In September, 1889, he accepted a call to Philadelphia as Professor of Pathology in the Medico-Chirurgical College. He became Dean of the Medico-Chirurgical College and held the position from 1892 until 1896. During 1892 he was commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania on a scientific mission to Berlin to study and report on Koch's Tuberculin. In 1890 he was appointed Surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital, and has held this position continuously ever since. In 1893 he became Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Medico-Chirurgical College. From 1894 to 1896 he was Medical Director of St. Joseph's Hospital; from 1895 to 1907 Surgeon to St. Agnes' Hospital and from 1896 to 1900 Surgeon to the Samaritan Hospital. He is at present Senior Surgeon to the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital and Chief Surgeon to the American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, in Philadelphia.

In recognition of Dr. Laplace's valuable contributions to medical science he was decorated with the Cross of "Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur," France, 1907, and with the Palmes Academiques of France in 1901.

Dr. Laplace is Vice President of the "Alliance Francaise" of Philadelphia, and member of the Societe Anatomique, Paris, American Medical Association, Philadelphia Pathological Society, Philadelphia County and Pennsylvania State Medical Societies, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia; American Academy of Medicine, and of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

In 1889 Dr. Laplace was authorized by Pasteur to start a Pasteur Institute in the United States for the treatment of Hydrophobia. He now devotes his time to the professorship of Surgery in the Medico-Chirurgical College and to original researches in Surgical Pathology.

He has published numerous papers on surgical subjects in various journals and is the inventor of the first intestinal forceps as mechanical aid to Intestinal Anastomosis.

Dr. Laplace is First Lieutenant of the United States Medical Reserve Corps. During eight years he represented the Governor of Pennsylvania on the State Quarantine Board. In 1894 he was orator in surgery of the American Medical Association.





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Ernest Laplace

SAMUEL JAMES MELTZER

*Head of Department of Physiology and Pharmacology
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research
New York City*



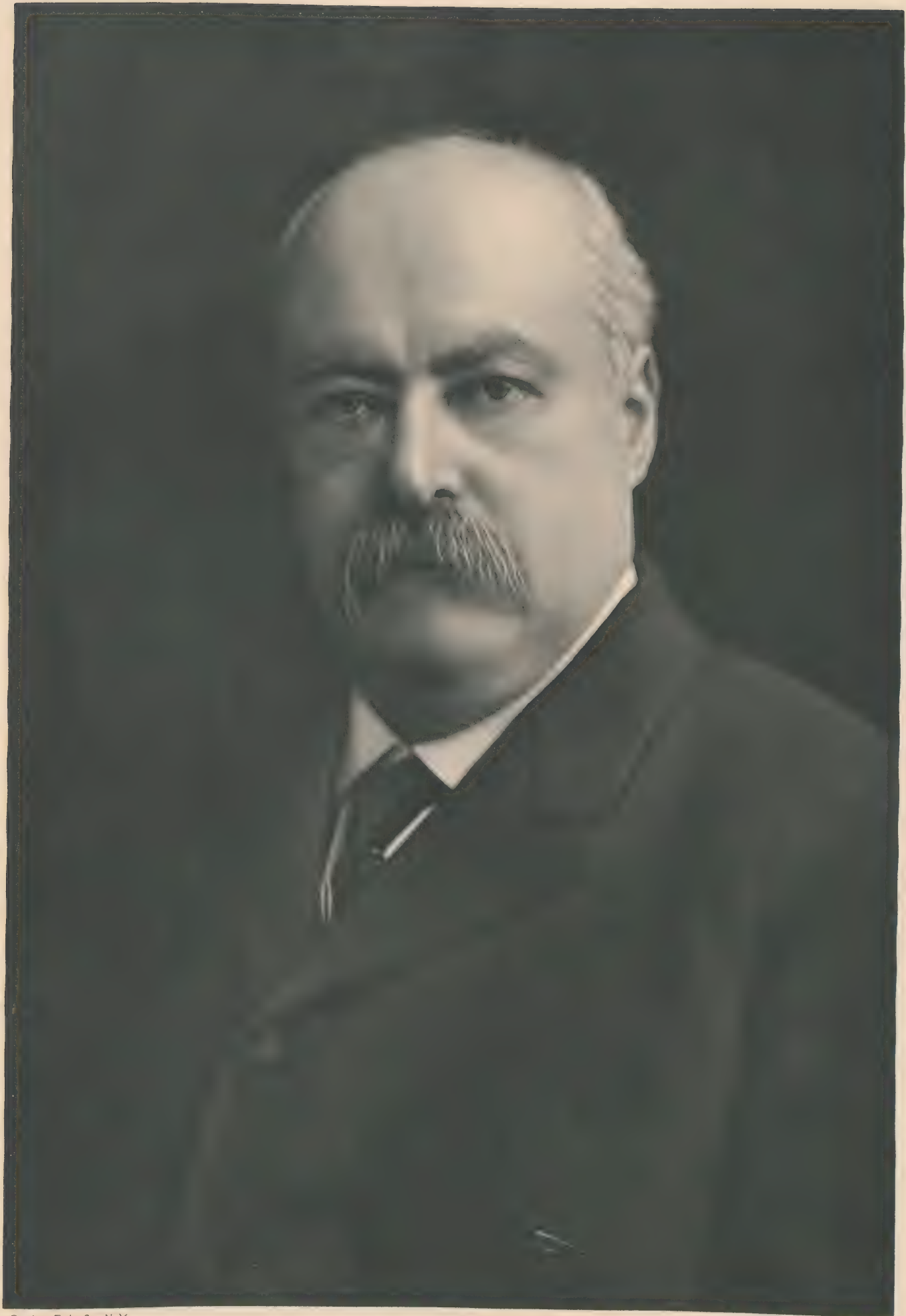
AMUEL JAMES MELTZER, M.D., was born in Russia on March 2nd, 1851. He received his earlier education in his native town, and after having completed his general studies in Koenigsberg, Prussia, he entered the University of Berlin, Germany, where he devoted himself for seven years to the study of philosophy and medicine. In 1882 he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and in the following year immigrated to the United States, where he entered upon the private practice of medicine.

Since engaging in professional work, Dr. Meltzer has acquired a distinguished and prominent place in that field of medical science to which he has always been strongly attached, that of Physiological Research work. He is at present Head of the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Several years ago the University of Maryland conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon him, and at the World's Congress in St. Louis in 1904 he was Chairman of the Section of Physiology.

Dr. Meltzer is a member of the American Medical Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science; New York Academy of Medicine; and the New York Academy of Science; Association of American Physicians, and the American Physiological, Pharmacological, Pathological, and Bacteriological Societies. He was President of the Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine; the American Gastro-Enterological Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Clinical Research.

He is the author of numerous monographs and articles in all nearly two hundred, on biological, physiological, and medical subjects, as well as of many lectures and addresses.





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L. J. Meltzer

ALFRED MEYER

Physician
New York City



ALFRED MEYER, B.A., M.D., the son of Isaac Meyer, a merchant, and Mathilde Meyer, was born in New York City, June 18th, 1854.

He was educated in the schools of New York City and in the academic and medical departments of Columbia University. After graduation from the latter and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he served for nineteen months on the House Staff of Mount Sinai Hospital, and then visited the hospitals of London, Paris, Frankfort, and Rome, besides studying for two semestres each at the Universities of Leipzig and Vienna.

In the spring of 1881 he began the practice of general medicine in New York City and in 1882 was appointed Attending Physician to Mount Sinai Hospital, and in 1899 Consulting Physician to the Bedford Sanitarium of the Montefiore Home. He became in 1908 Consulting Physician of the Sprain Ridge Hospital for Consumptives at Yonkers.

Dr. Meyer is mainly interested in diseases of the chest and propaganda for the care of consumptive poor, and in 1897 advocated a state sanatorium for tuberculosis. In 1899 he showed the pressing need of a municipal sanatorium for New York City outside the corporate limits, and in 1908 advocated and was alone instrumental in bringing the International Tuberculosis Exhibit from Washington to New York. In 1906 he became a member of the Committee for the International Congress on Tuberculosis which met in Washington, 1908, and visited Europe in 1906 in the interest of this Congress, and addressed the Hague Conference in regard to the Washington meeting. He is one of the founders of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Dr. Meyer is former Vice-President of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and member of the New York County Medical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, German Medical Society, Eastern Medical Society, Harvey Medical Society, Societe International de la Tuberculose.

In 1887 Dr. Meyer married Miss Annie Florance Nathan, and they have one daughter, born October, 1894.





Stephen May Jr

CHARLES KARSNER MILLS

Neurologist
Philadelphia, Pa.



CHARLES KARSNER MILLS was born at the Falls of Schuylkill, a suburb of Philadelphia, December 4th, 1845.

He is the son of James and Lavinia Anne (Fitzgerald) Mills.

He was graduated from the Central High School of Philadelphia in 1864, receiving the degree of A.B., and from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1869, receiving the degree of Ph.D. from the same institution in 1871.

He was married to Clara Elizabeth Peale, of Philadelphia, November 6th, 1873.

Dr. Mills located in Philadelphia as a general practitioner of medicine soon after his graduation, and about 1874 began his special studies in Neurology and Psychiatry. In 1874 he became Chief of the Clinic for Nervous Diseases in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1877 he received his first appointment as a teacher in the medical department of the University, that of Lecturer on electro-therapeutics.

He has held various positions, chiefly neurological, in the medical schools of Philadelphia, among these being Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System in the Philadelphia Polyclinic (of which he was one of the founders), 1883-98; Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 1891-1902; and in the University of Pennsylvania, Professor of Mental Diseases and Medical Jurisprudence, 1893-1901, Clinical Professor of Nervous Diseases, 1901-1903, and Professor of Neurology since 1903.

Besides giving close attention to the clinical aspects of Neurology, he has pursued many investigations into the anatomy, morphology and pathology of the brain and nervous system.

He has held many appointments in the hospitals of Philadelphia, including St. Mary's, the Episcopal and the Philadelphia General Hospital.

Besides being Professor of Neurology in the University of Pennsylvania, he is at present one of the neurologists to the Philadelphia General Hospital, the nervous wards of this institution having been founded by him in 1877. He is one of the consultants to the Orthopedic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases of Philadelphia, to St. Joseph's Hospital, to the State Hospital for the Chronic Insane at Wernersville, Pa., and to the other hospitals in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

Dr. Mills was one of the founders of the Philadelphia Neurological Society, of which he afterward became the President. He is also an ex-President of the American Neurological Association, of the Medical Jurisprudence Society of Philadelphia, of the Northern Medical Association of Philadelphia, and of the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

He is a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, a member of the American Medical Association, the American Medico-psychological Association, the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.

Dr. Mills is a corresponding member of the Gesellschaft Deutscher Nervenärzte. He is an honorary member of the New York Neurological Society and of the Pittsburg Academy of Medicine. He is the author of numerous articles and monographs, chiefly neurological. He has written a history of the Philadelphia Hospital, a history of neurology, and of medical jurisprudence in Philadelphia, and other special historical articles. He is the author of a text-book on the nursing and care of the nervous and insane, and of a treatise on the Diseases of the Brain and Cranial Nerves.

He has an extensive practice in nervous and mental diseases, and has frequently appeared in court in important medico-legal cases.





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Chas. H. Mills

SILAS WEIR MITCHELL

Neurologist and Author

Philadelphia, Pa.



SILAS WEIR MITCHELL, M. D., LL.D., was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 15, 1829, son of Dr. John Kearsley Mitchell, and grandson of Alexander Mitchell, also a physician, who emigrated to the United States in 1786.

His father (1798-1858) was a practicing physician in Philadelphia, lecturer on the Institutes of Medicine and Physiology at the Philadelphia Medical Institute, and later professor of chemistry there. He was also professor of the practice of medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, and contributed a number of valuable papers to medical journals of the day.

S. Weir Mitchell acquired a classical education at the University of Pennsylvania, and studied medicine at the Jefferson Medical College. He began the practice of medicine in 1850 upon receiving his medical degree.

According to The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, he had charge of the first hospital established for the special treatment of cases of nervous injury caused by wounds, during the civil war. At this period he collaborated with Drs. George R. Morehouse and W. W. Keen, Jr., in writing Circular No. 6 of the Surgeon-General's Office, entitled "Reflex Paralysis" and "Gunshot Wounds and Other Injuries of Nerves."

While conducting a general practice in Philadelphia, Dr. Mitchell has made a special study of toxicology, in which department he is recognized as a high authority, and he is equally well known in connection with his suggestion of that combination of measures which has come to be known as the "rest-cure."

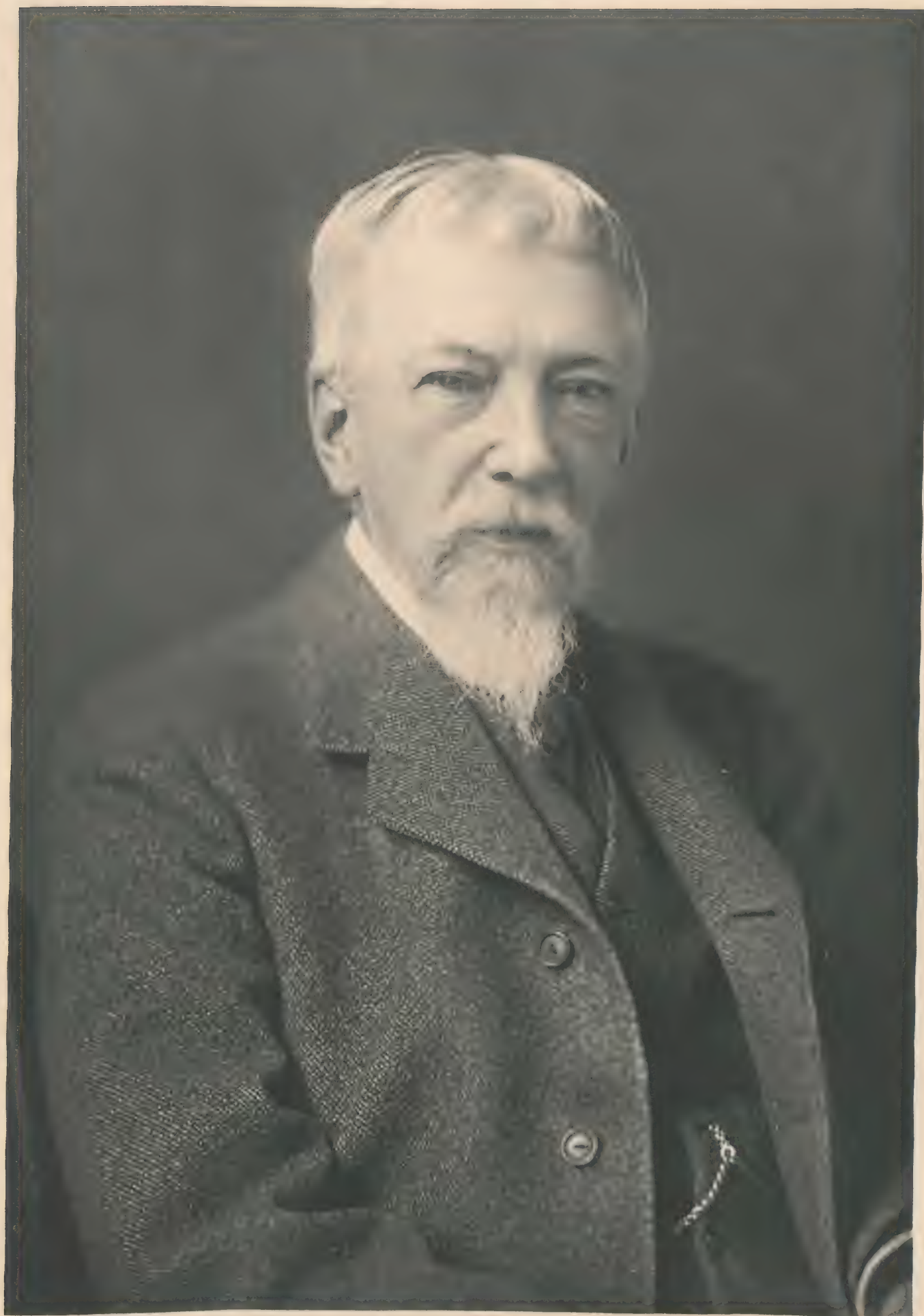
His contributions to medical literature are more than 100 in number, the most important papers being: "Researches Upon the Venom of the Rattlesnake" (1860); "Wear and Tear; or Hints for the Overworked" (1871); "Injuries of the Nerves and Their Consequences" (1872); "Diseases of the Nervous System, Especially of Women" (1881); "Fat and Blood" (1877); "Nurse and Patient" (1877); "Doctor and Patient" (1887).

Although occupying an eminent position in the medical world, Dr. Mitchell is no less renowned for his literary attainments. He began writing fiction during the civil war, his first book being entitled "The Children's Hour". He early became a contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly", but he did not pursue his literary inclinations but followed the advice of Oliver Wendell Holmes to wait until he had secured his position in the medical profession. His next book, therefore, did not appear until 1880, when he was fifty-one years of age. He then published "Hephzibah Guinness", "Thee and You" and "A Draft on the Bank of Spain". These were followed by "The Hill of Stones and other Poems" (1882); "In War Time" (1885); "Roland Blake" (1886); "A Masque and Other Poems" (1887); "Prince Littleboy and Other Tales Out of Fairyland" (1888); "Far in the Forest" (1889); "The Cup of Youth" (1889); "The Psalm of Death" (1891); "Characteristics" (1891); "Friends in Council" (1892); "Francis Drake" (1893); "The Mother" (1893); "When All the Woods Are Green" (1894); "Philip Vernon" (1895); "Mr. Kris Kringle" (1896); "Maderia Party" (1897); "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker" (1898); "The Adventures of Francois" (1899); "Dr. North and His Friends" (1900); "Autobiography of a Quack" (1900); "The Wager" (1900); "Circumstances" (1901); "Pearl" (1901); "Comedy of Conscience" (1902); "Little Stories" (1903); "Youth of Washington," (1904); "Constance Trescot" (1905); "A Diplomatic Adventure" (1905); "The Mind Reader" (1907); "A Christmas Venture" (1907); "The Red City" (1907); "The Comfort of the Hills" (1909).

His poems display a high order of literary merit. His drama in verse, "The Masque", was presented on the stage by Wilson Barrett; while readings from "Francis Drake" were given in public by Dr. Mitchell himself, the proceeds going to buy and preserve the site of Raleigh's early colony on Roanoke Island.

He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences; British Medical Association; American Neurological Association (president 1908-9); American Philosophical Society; London Medical Society; New York Academy of Medicine; Maine Academy of Sciences of Sweden; fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia; American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Royal Society, Great Britain; Royal Medical Society; Royal Society of Literature; foreign corresponding associate of the French Academy of Medicine, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Bologna, Gesellschaft Deutscher Nervenärzte; foreign associate of the Royal Medical Society of Norway.

Dr. Mitchell was twice married: first, in 1858, to Mary Middleton Mease, who bore him two sons, John Kearsley and Langdon Elwyn Mitchell. The former is following his father's footsteps as specialist in nervous diseases, and the latter is a playwright. Dr. Mitchell was married again in 1875 to Mary Cadwalder, by whom he had one daughter.



S. Weir Murchley

JAMES DUDLEY MORGAN

Physician

Washington, D. C.



JAMES DUDLEY MORGAN, M. D., was born in Washington, D. C., July 5, 1862, son of Dr. James Ethelbert and Norah (Digges) Morgan.

His father served the public as surgeon in the Union Army; as a member of the Common Council and also of the Board of Health. His marked characteristics were his devotion to his profession and his keen enjoyment of the classics and Colonial history. He was descended from Sir Thomas Morgan, Knight of Pencoed, Wales, who married Joan, daughter of John Gwellen Herbert of the Vane, Glamorgan, through Sir William Morgan (1553) of Llantarnam Abbey, Pontypool, Wales. The earliest American ancestor was Henry Morgan of Kent Island, Md., High Sheriff and "Judge at Court in 1650." In the next century Benjamin Morgan of St. Mary's County, Md., was commissioned First Lieutenant of Battalion, May 26, 1777.

Dr. James Dudley Morgan's mother was descended from Sir Dudley Digges of Chilham Castle, England, Ambassador to Russia, M. P. and Master of the Rolls to Charles I., through Edward Digges, Governor of Virginia, 1656-1665, and Charles Digges, Esq., who lived at Warburton (1717), now Fort Washington on the Potomac, and William Dudley Digges of Chilham Castle Manor, Md.

Dr. Morgan was educated at Gonzaga College, 1872-73, and Georgetown University, 1874-81, taking the degree of A. B. in the latter year. He then studied law for one year in the Columbian Law School and in the office of A. G. Riddle, before deciding to devote himself to the practice of medicine. He studied at the Bellevue Medical College in 1883, and two years later received his M. D. degree from the Georgetown Medical College. He took a post-graduate course at Beaujon Hospital and Ampithéâtre d'Anatomie, Paris, France, during 1885-86, and a clinical course under Prof. William Osler, 1902-03.

Dr. Morgan served as interne in the Children's Hospital of Washington in 1885; Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Georgetown Medical College, 1888-89; Assistant in Internal Medicine, 1896-98; Lecturer on Differential Diagnosis, 1897-98, and Professor of Clinical Medicine since 1899. He has been physician to the Garfield Hospital since 1899; to the Georgetown Hospital since 1904, and Chief of the Medical Service of the Emergency Hospital and a member of the Board of Managers since 1904. He has made a specialty of internal medicine.

In 1893, Dr. Morgan was one of a committee to give information as to the proper feeding, clothing and care of infants during the summer. In 1894, he was one of a committee selected from the Medical Society of the District of Columbia to ascertain the causes of an outbreak of smallpox in Washington, and to impress upon the community the importance of vaccination as a prophylactic.

In 1886 Dr. Morgan was a member of the Committee on Public Health of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, and was president of the society in 1906. He is now president of the Medical Society of Georgetown University (1911), and the Medical Club (in 1910), the Montgomery County (Md.) Medical Society (1911), and of the Columbia Historical Society since 1909. He is vice-president of the Washington Academy of Sciences; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and a member of the American Medical Association, American Anatomists Association, American Climatological Association, Medical and Surgical Society of the District of Columbia, and the Metropolitan, Cosmos and Chevy Chase Clubs. In 1893 he was Chairman of the Registration Committee of the Pan-American Medical Congress, and is now (1911) Secretary of the Staff of the Garfield Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Morgan was the first to successfully use in Washington, D. C., Flexner's Serum in Epidemic Cerebrospinal Meningitis, and made a report of ten cases in November, 1907, which was printed in "The Archives of Internal Medicine," October, 1908.

He is the author of numerous scientific and historical papers, among which may be mentioned the following: "Acute Uvulitis with Case"; "Clinical Aspect of Rheumatic Endocarditis"; "Angina Pectoris"; "Consideration of Aortic Aneurysm"; "Symmetrical Gangrene (Raynaud's) versus Endarteritis Obliterans"; "Menstrual Arthritis"; "Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis"; "Psychoses of Childbearing"; "The Combat of Scientific Medicine with Superstition"; "Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant,

the Unhonored and Unrewarded Engineer"; "Robert Brent, First Mayor of Washington City"; "Historic Fort Washington on the Potomac," and "Laennec, the Great Internist."

Dr. Morgan was married December 2, 1892, to Mary, daughter of Edwin F. Abell, and granddaughter of A. S. Abell of Baltimore, Md.





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Photo by Harris & Ewing

Jas. Dudley Morgan.

WILLIAM GERRY MORGAN

Professor of Gastro-Enterology

Georgetown, University

Washington, D. C.



WILLIAM GERRY MORGAN, M. D., was born at Newport, New Hampshire, May 2, 1868, son of Gerry and Mary (Strong) Morgan.

He was educated in the public schools of his native city, in the Fryeburg Academy and at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1890. He also was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1903.

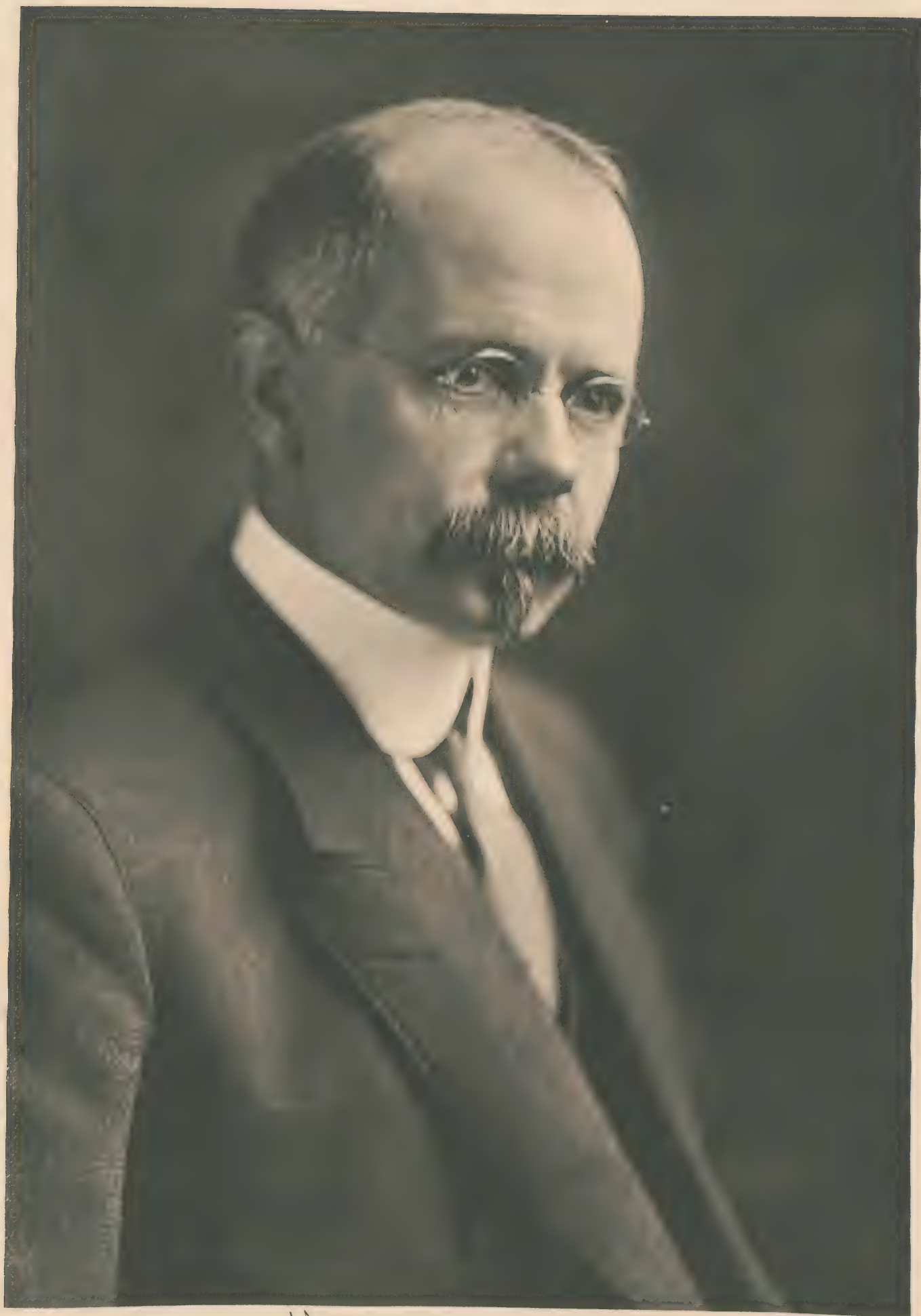
In 1900 Dr. Morgan was made Professor of Gastro-enterology in Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., which position he still holds.

Dr. Morgan is a member of the American Medical Association, the District Medical Society, the American Gastro-Enterological Association, the Clinico-Pathological Society and the Washington Academy of Sciences. He is also a member of the Psi Upsilon Society, the Metropolitan Club, the Cosmos Club and the University Club of Washington.

Among Dr. Morgan's numerous contributions to medical journals are the following: "Sugar as Such in the Dietary of Dyspeptics"; "Indicanuria"; "Gastric Tetany, with Report of Cases"; "The Early Diagnosis of Carcinoma of the Stomach"; "Diverticulum of the Oesophagus, with Report of Cases"; "Diagnosis and Feeding in Gastric Ulcer"; "Gastric Ulcer"; "Syphilis of the Stomach, with Report of Cases"; "Some Experience with the Einhorn Duodenal Bucket and a Modified Thread Test"; "Cardiospasm in Infants, with Report of Cases"; etc., etc.

Dr. Morgan invented one of the first Gastrodiphones ever used in exploring the interior of the human stomach.





Wm. J. Morgan.

JOHN HERR MUSSER

Professor of Clinical Medicine

University of Pennsylvania

Philadelphia, Pa.



JOHN HERR MUSSER, M.D., LL.D., is the fourth of his line in direct descent to practise medicine. His paternal great-grandfather, Dr. Benjamin Musser, was a practitioner of medicine in his native country; his grandfather was Dr. Martin Musser, and he is the son of Dr. Benjamin and Naomi Musser. He was born in Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, June 22d, 1856.

Dr. Musser received his classical training in the Strasburg High School and in the Millersville State Normal School. After graduation from the latter, he entered, inspired by his father's career, upon medical study at the University of Pennsylvania, and this was followed by a one year's internship in the Philadelphia (Blockley) Hospital.

His career may be divided into that of practitioner of medicine, hospital physician, teacher of medicine, writer, participant in medical societies pertaining to the practice of medicine, teaching, and to the organization of the profession. As practitioner, the first fifteen years were devoted to general practice. Internal medicine was then taken up as special work and consultation practice begun. The latter and office practice has been the character of work of the past fifteen years. Because of consultation work, many hospitals and institutions have made him consultant, notably the West Philadelphia Hospital for Women, the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia, Jewish, Chestnut Hill and Germantown Hospitals, and various Homes of a charitable character. As hospital physician, Dr. Musser served as Dispensary Physician, Pathologist and Visiting Physician consecutively to the Presbyterian Hospital; as Registrar, Chief of the Medical Dispensary and Physician successively to the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, holding at present in these institutions the last positions named. He was for twenty years Physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, resigning to become consultant to that institution. In the hospital work his studies were chiefly along lines of morbid anatomy and diagnosis.

As teacher, Dr. Musser began as Quiz Master, later Demonstrator of Clinical Medicine, Associate Professor, and then Professor of Clinical Medicine in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Musser is intensely interested in medical organizations and is closely connected with them both as President and in other capacities. He was President of the Pathological Society from 1893 to 1897 and of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1899, and American Medical Association in 1904. He was President of the Philadelphia Medical Club. In September, 1907, he was elected Corresponding Member of the Sixth International Anti-Tuberculosis Association; in July, 1908, he received an Honorary Fellowship in the Institute of Hygiene, London; in September, 1908, he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Medical Reserve Corps by President Roosevelt; in June, 1909, he was elected President of the American School of Hygiene Association; in 1909 he became Honorary Member of the Royal Society of Physicians of Budapest, and in April, 1910, was elected Vice-President of the Pennsylvania State Society for Prevention of Tuberculosis. He is a member of the Board of Trustees of the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, Phipps Institute for the Study of Tuberculosis, representing the Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania in that Board, and of the Bureau of Municipal Research of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Board of Managers of the University Settlement House. He is a Fellow of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; Honorary Member of the South Carolina Medical Association, the Virginia State Medical Association, New York State Medical Association, and the Academy of Medicine, Harrisburg, Pa., and member of the National Geographic Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Philadelphia County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Medical Association, Association of American Physicians, American Climatological Society, and Philadelphia Neurological and Pathological Societies.

Dr. Musser was honored with the degree of LL.D. by Franklin and Marshall College for conspicuous services rendered to medical science.

In addition to contributions to current literature and scientific organizations, Dr. Musser is the author of a "Medical Diagnosis" (6th edition now in preparation), of articles in Hare's System of Therapeutics, and of the article on Pneumonia in Osler's "System of Medicine." He is Editor of the volume "Diseases of the Lungs" in Nothnagel's Encyclopædia, and, in collaboration with Dr. A. O. J. Kelly, of a "System of Therapeutics."

Dr. Musser initiated social service work in the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, and is the President of the organization. He is actively interested in the settlement work of the University of Pennsylvania and also in the Presbyterian Hospital, in which he inaugurated Tuberculosis Classes.





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Photo by Haeseler

John H. Mussen

WILLIAM PERRY NORTHRUP

*Professor of Pediatrics in
New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College
New York City*



R. WILLIAM PERRY NORTHRUP was born in Peterboro, Madison County, New York, on January 11th, 1851.

Dr. Northrup pursued studies preliminary to entering College in the public schools, and in the Syracuse High School, whence he entered Hamilton College. From this College he was graduated in 1872 with the Bachelor's degree, and three years later it conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

Upon his graduation, Dr. Northrup was appointed Instructor of Greek in Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois, and held this post until 1876, when, having decided to undertake the study of medicine, he came to New York City and matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University. He was graduated in 1878 with the medical degree, and was immediately appointed Interne at Roosevelt Hospital where he served for two years.

From 1880 until 1894 Dr. Northrup was engaged in private practice, being also connected with various dispensaries and laboratories. From 1882 to 1894 he was Pathologist to the New York Foundling Hospital, working at the same time in the Pathological Laboratory of the College of Physicians and Surgeons under the personal guidance of Professors Delafield and Prudden. It is estimated that in twelve years he made two thousand autopsies. In the year 1894 he was called to the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, now the New York University, and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, as Professor of Pediatrics, which office he continues to hold. As a teacher Dr. Northrup is extremely successful. His lectures cover the entire field of Pediatrics.

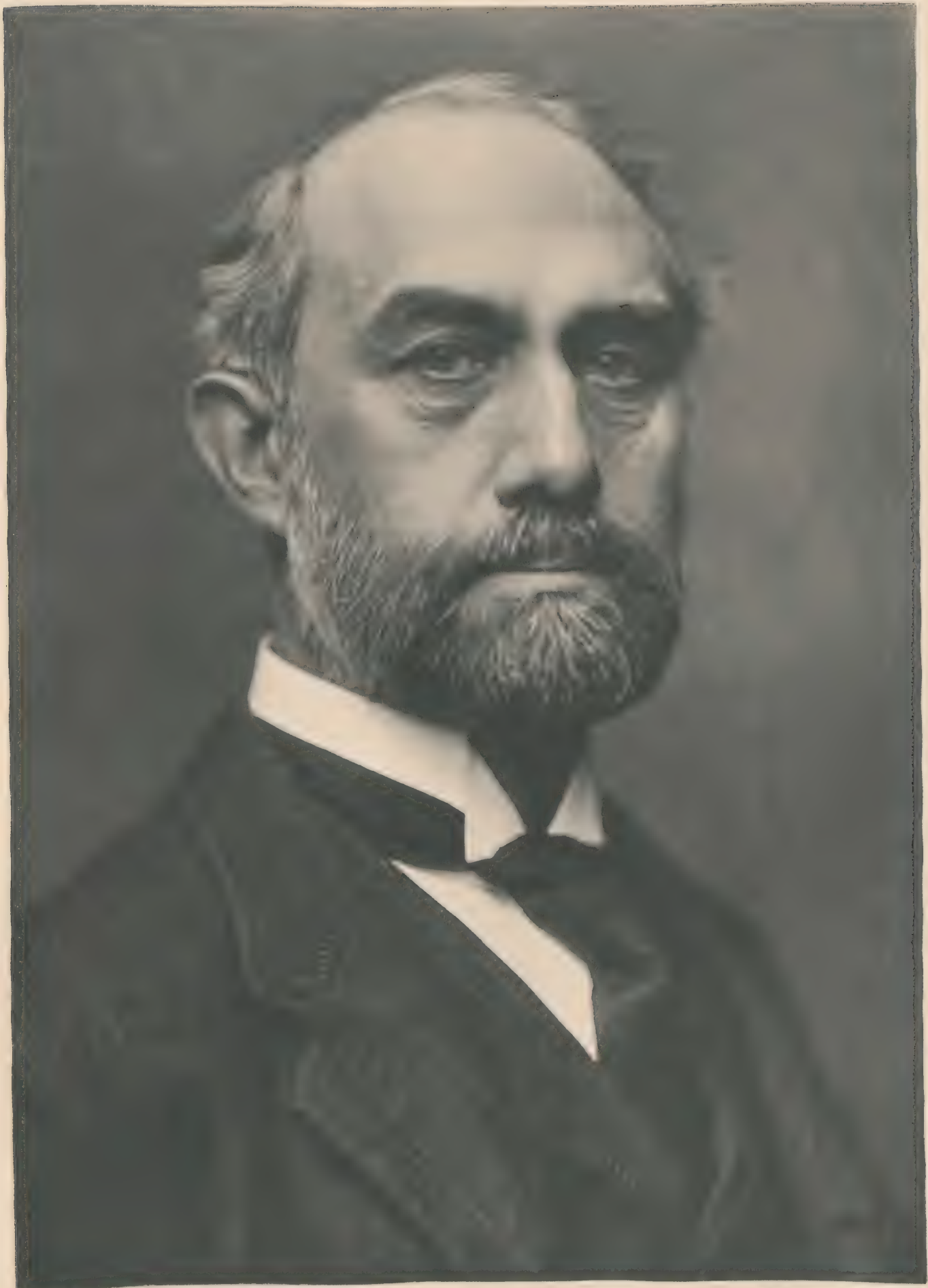
Dr. Northrup is Visiting Physician to the Presbyterian and Foundling Hospitals; Consulting Physician to the Hospitals of the Department of Health of New York City, the Willard Parker, and the Riverside Hospitals; to the New York Infant Asylum; Washington Heights Hospital; Vassar Brothers Hospital, at Poughkeepsie, New York; The Babies' Hospital at Newark, N. J., and to the New York State Orthopedic Hospital at Haverstraw, N. Y.

Dr. Northrup is the first to advocate in an authoritative way the treatment of pneumonia patients in cold open air, and has written extensively on that subject. He has contributed frequently to medical periodicals on Diphtheria, Intubation, and Infantile Scorbutus, the first eleven cases ever recorded in literature of scorbutus in infants from American practice being contributed by him. Among other papers, he is the author of "Sun Play-Rooms on City Roofs," published in 1902; "Roof-Gardens on City Private Houses," 1905; "Open-Air (on the Roof) Treatment of Children in Fever and in Convalescence," 1905; "Open-Air (Hospital) Roof Wards," 1908; "Cold Fresh Air Treatment of Pneumonia in Infants and Children," 1905; "The 23-Hour Treatment" (in the Open Air), 1906; and "Air de Luxe," 1906, and he is Editor of Ashby and Wright's American Edition of "Diseases of Children," and of Vol. 4 of the American Edition of Nothnagel's "System of Medicine," to which he has contributed the original article on Diphtheria. In 1901 he published one of his most important papers on the "Portal of Entry of Tubercle Bacilli into the Child's Body."

The Health Commission of New York appointed Dr. Northrup a member of the Commission on Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis in 1906. He was also a member of the Council of the American Pediatric Society reporting on the value of antitoxin in diphtheria and diphtheritic croup. He is a member of the Association of American Physicians; and is member and ex-President of the Pediatric Section of the Academy of Medicine, and of the Pathological Society, as also of the Century and Barnard Clubs, New York City.

Dr. Northrup has written a few articles outside of the channel of medical literature in "Scribner's Magazine," May, 1888; a pilot boat story (illustrated) "In the Steamer's Tract"; also in "Scribner's Magazine," December, 1889, "The Pardon of Ste. Anne d' Auray and other Breton Pictures," (illustrated), and a popular article on Antitoxin in the Treatment of Diphtheria, published in the "Forum," September, 1896.





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Photo by Hollinger

W. D. Woodhouse

EUGENE LINDSAY OPIE

Pathologist
New York City



R. EUGENE LINDSAY OPIE was born in Staunton, Virginia, on July 5th, 1873. He is the son of Thomas Opie, a physician, and Sallie Harmon Opie.

Dr. Opie's education, preliminary to his professional studies, was acquired at the Johns Hopkins University, from which he was graduated with the baccalaureate degree in 1893.

While in the academic department of Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Opie had specialized in chemical and biological study in anticipation of matriculation in the medical department, and when he entered upon the medical course, devoted himself to pathology and bacteriology. His instructors were Welch, Osler, Halsted, and Kelly.

After graduation in 1897, and hospital service in Johns Hopkins Hospital until 1898, Dr. Opie was successively Fellow in Pathology, Assistant, Instructor, and then Associate in the Johns Hopkins University. He also held the position of Pathologist to the Bay View Asylum.

In 1904 Dr. Opie entered the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, of which laboratories were opened in this year, and since 1907 he has been Pathologist to the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.

During his Fellowship in Pathology at Johns Hopkins, and in subsequent years, Dr. Opie has studied the various phases of pancreatic disease, namely, the origin of fat-necrosis, the cause of acute pancreatic disease, and the relation of diabetes mellitus to the ductless bodies within the pancreas. His later studies have dealt with inflammation and tuberculosis. In several articles to medical journals, he has described the behavior of eosinophile cells with inflammation and other conditions. Dr. Opie has continued his studies upon inflammation, and has shown that the cells (phagocytes) which are concerned contain ferments which resemble the proteid-digesting ferments of the digestive tract; these studies have shown that the serum of the blood restrains the action of the ferments. Later investigations have dealt with ferments found in tuberculous tissue.

Some of Dr. Opie's articles to professional periodicals are: "Protozoa," "20th Century Practice of Medicine," 1900; "Chronic Pancreatitis and Diabetes Mellitus," "Journal of Experimental Medicine," Vol. V, 1901; "Hyaline Degeneration of Islands of Langerhans," "Journal of Experimental Medicine," Vol. V, 1901; "Etiology of Acute Hemorrhagic Pancreatitis," "Bulletin of the John Hopkins Hospital," Vol. XII, 1901; "Diseases of the Pancreas," "Osler's Modern Medicine," Vol V, 1908; "Eosinophil Cells," "American Journal of Medical Sciences," 1903-4; "Enzymes and Anti-enzymes of Inflammatory Exudates," "Journal of Experimental Medicine," 1905-7; "Enzymes of Tuberculous Tissues," "Journal of Experimental Medicine," 1908.

Dr. Opie has also written a volume on "Disease of the Pancreas: Its Cause and Nature," published by J. B. Lippincott Company, 1903. He is the co-editor of the "Journal of Experimental Medicine."

Dr. Opie is a member of the Association of American Physicians; American Medical Association; Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists; American Physiological Society; New York Pathological Society; Maryland Medical and Chirurgical Faculty; Society for Experimental Biology and Medicine, and the Association for the Advancement of Science.

He married Gertrude Lovat Simpson on August 6th, 1902, in Montreal, Canada.





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Photo by Alman

Engel L. Opie

FREDERICK PETERSON

Professor of Psychiatry
Columbia University
New York City



FREDERICK PETERSON was born in Fairbault, Minnesota, on March 1st, 1859, the son of John Frederick Peterson and Hilma (Lindholm) Peterson.

Dr. Peterson was prepared for College both in the public schools and by private tutors, and as he had decided upon a medical career he entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo. After graduation, in 1879, he served a short time as Interne in the Buffalo General Hospital, and then went abroad that he might study Pathology under Weichselbaum and von Recklingshausen in Germany.

Upon his return to the United States he was made Professor of Pathology in the University of Buffalo, and Pathologist to various hospitals in Buffalo, among them the Buffalo State Hospital for the Insane. Here his pathological work led to his developing a special interest in the nervous system and its disorders. This subject had attracted him in his College days, as is seen by the fact that his graduation thesis in 1879 was upon "The Physiology of the Posterior Lobes of the Cerebrum."

To follow further this predilection, Dr. Peterson entered the Poughkeepsie State Hospital for the Insane as First Assistant Physician in 1884. In 1888 he resigned this post and spent some time in the Universities of Strassburg, Vienna, and Munich, where he pursued courses in Psychiatry and Neurology successively under Meynert, Krafft-Ebing, Obersteiner, Jolly, Kraepelin, and Charcot; and later in New York under Seguin, Starr, and Sachs.

Upon his return, Dr. Peterson located permanently in New York City, and has devoted himself to his specialty.

Dr. Peterson has distinguished himself in the medical world through achievements in the field of Psychiatry. His lectures in the Medical College of Columbia University, of which he was appointed Professor of Psychiatry in 1905, afford instruction both for students and practitioners, and engage the attention of the audience to the very end.

Dr. Peterson is Attending Alienist at Bellevue Hospital, Consulting Physician to the State Hospital for the Insane at Ward's Island, Central Islip, King's Park and Flatbush, and was formerly First Assistant Physician at the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane at Poughkeepsie, New York.

Dr. Peterson is a member of many of the foremost professional societies, and has held office in several. He is ex-President of the New York State Lunacy Commission; ex-President of the Board of Managers of the Craig Colony for Epileptics; member of the American Neurological Association; American Medico-Psycological Association; American Medical Association; New York Academy of Medicine; New York Neurological Society; New York County Medical Society; Medical Society of Greater New York; New York Clinical Society; New York Hospital Graduates' Club; Charaka Club; New York Psychiatric Society, and an Honorary Member of the Medical Society of Sweden. He is also a member of the Barnard Club; Century Club, and Author's Club because of his contributions to general literature. He is the author of three volumes of verse.

Numerous papers on topics connected with his specialty to many medical periodicals have been contributed by Dr. Peterson, and in addition he has written several larger works. He is the joint author of Church and Peterson's "Nervous and Mental Diseases"; 6th Edition, Saunders and Company, Philadelphia, publishers; joint Editor of Peterson's and Haines' "Legal Medicine and Toxicology," Saunders and Company, Philadelphia, two volumes; Editor and Translator of Hoffmann's "Atlas of Legal Medicine"; joint Translator of Peterson's and Brill's translation of Jung's "Dementia Praecox," and joint Translator of Peterson and Carrigue's Translation of "Psychotherapy" by Camus and Pagniez.

In 1894 Dr. Peterson married a student at Barnard College, New York City, Antoinette Rotan, of Waco, Texas, and they have two children.

Dr. Peterson has made many journeys in his course of study. He has spent five years at different times in Germany, France and Italy. From 1891 until 1892 he spent in Greece and Egypt, and in 1909 he travelled through Japan and China.





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Photo by Alman

Frederick Peterson

WILLIAM MECKLENBURG POLK

Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology

Cornell University Medical College

New York City



WILLIAM MECKLENBURG POLK, M.D., LL.D., was born at Ashwood, Maury County, Tennessee, on August 15th, 1844, the son of Leonidas Polk, Bishop of Louisiana and Lieutenant-General, Confederate State Army, and of Frances (Devereux) Polk.

Having completed preparatory studies, Dr. Polk chose a military career, and in 1859 joined the Virginia Military Institute as a Cadet, and in May, 1861, at the outbreak of the Civil War, he entered the Confederate State Army under Stonewall Jackson. At first he served as a Drillmaster, and subsequently as Private in the First Mississippi Cavalry; Lieutenant in Bankhead's Battery of Artillery; Assistant Chief of Artillery in Polk's Army Corps, and in Stewart's Army Corps, and was finally advanced to the post of Captain-Adjutant and Inspector-General in the Department of Tennessee. During this war he engaged in numerous skirmishes and battles, among which may be mentioned those of New Madrid, Shiloh, Corinth, Mumfordsville, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Resaca, New Hope-Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Altoona, Franklin, and Nashville.

At the close of the war Dr. Polk commenced to study medicine, and in 1869 was graduated from the Medical Department of Columbia University, New York City. After graduation, he served as Interne in the Bellevue Hospital, and later became one of the Pathologists of this Institution. Later he was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy here, and for four years was Professor of Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics at Bellevue Medical College. In 1880 he became Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at New York University, which position he held until 1898, when he was elected Dean of the Medical Department of Cornell University, and Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, which latter office he continued to fill.

Dr. Polk was connected with Bellevue Hospital in the capacity of Attending Physician and Surgeon in 1874, and since 1880 he has been Surgeon in the Gynecological Department. He is also Consulting Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital (Department of Gynecology), St. Vincent's Hospital, New York Lying-In Hospital, and the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.

Dr. Polk is a member of many professional and social organizations; among them, Medical Society of the State of New York, Medical Society of the County of New York, Medical Association of the Greater City of New York, New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was Vice-President in 1894; New York Obstetrical Society, of which he was President in 1891; the Pathological and Practitioners' Societies; American Society of Sanitary and Moral Prophylaxis; American Gynecological Society, of which he was President from 1895 to 1896; Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association, American Medical Association, and the Royal Society of Medicine; as well as the Century Association, Metropolitan Club, New York Southern Society, of which he was President from 1899-1900; the Continental Southern Society, and the Harvey Society.

As an extensive contributor to professional journals, Dr. Polk is well known. He is the author of the following:

"New York Medical Journal":

"Landmarks on the Operation of Laparo-Elytrotomy," May, 1882;

"Puerperal Septicaemia Treated with Phenic Acid," August, 1882;

"Observations upon the Anatomy of the Female Pelvis," December, 1882;

"Case of Extirpation of a Displaced Kidney," February 17, 1884;

"A Parovian Cyst and a Fibro-Cyst of the Uterus, in the Same Patient"; "The Indications for Hysterectomy" (Transactions of Obstetrical Society, 1879-85, page 207), August 25th, 1883;

"A Case of Adenoma of the Rectum," April 12th, 1884;

"Reports upon the Surgical Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus," May 3rd, 1884;

"A Clinical Lecture in Gynecology," September 13th, 1884;

"Religion and Medicine," October 17th, 1885;

"The Induction of Premature Labor," September 15th, 1888;

"The Use of the Drainage Tube after Ovariectomy," September, 1888;

"The Medical Aspect of Christian Science," 1901, p. 591. "System of Surgery," Dennis, Vol. IV:

"Surgical Disorders in Diseases of the Uterus."

"Inflammation of the Female Genital Organs," Chapter 6, "Clinical Gynecology," Keating Company.

"New York Medical Record":

"Catheterization of the Larynx," June 19th, 1880;

"The General Management of the Parturient State," March 4th, 1882;

"The Influence of Extreme Lateral Curvature of the Spine on the Course of Labor," April 7th, 1883;

"Hydrochlorate of Cocaine as a Local Anaesthetic in Gynecology," November 1st, 1884;

"Alexander's Operation (Shortening of the Round Ligaments), with a Report of 15 Cases in Bellevue Hospital," Transactions of the Academy of Medicine, Vol. VI, 1890;

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"Surgical Treatment of Suppurative Disease of the Appendages," January, 1896;

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"Vaginal vs. Abdominal Section in Diseases of the Female Pelvic Organs," Transactions Academy of Medicine, Vol. 12, 2nd Series, 1895;

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"A Retrospect of Twenty-one Years of Gynecology and Obstetrics," June 6th, 1895, which was the President's Address, Gynecological Society;

"A Word on Specialization in Medicine and Surgery," February 1st, 1902, 46th Annual Report, Women's Hospital, 1901;

"Cornell University Medical College," October 15th, 1898.

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"How Shall We Work?" November, 1897;

"Transactions of Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons":

"Conservative Surgery of the Female Pelvic Organs," Vol. 3, 1894;

In addition to his commencement oration, delivered at Sewanee, Tenn., on August 3rd, 1893, entitled, "The University of the South and the Race Problem," Dr. Polk has contributed articles to other than medical periodicals. They are: "The Battle of Oriskany," published in New York, February 22nd, 1904, and "Life of Leonidas Polk, Bishop and General," 1894, published by Longmans, Green & Co., New York and London.





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H. W. Rock

MAURICE HOWE RICHARDSON

Moseley Professor of Surgery

Harvard University

Boston, Mass.



MAURICE HOWE RICHARDSON, M. D., the son of Nathan Henry and Martha Ann (Barber) Richardson, was born in Athol, Massachusetts, December 31st, 1851. He has been connected with Harvard University since boyhood. In 1873 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts therefrom, and in 1877, having completed the medical course, was granted the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was Assistant in Anatomy from 1879 to 1882; Demonstrator from 1882 to 1887; Assistant in Surgery, 1883 to 1887; Assistant Professor of Anatomy, 1887 to 1895; Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1895 to 1902; Associate Professor, 1902-1903; Professor of Clinical Surgery, 1903 to 1907, since which year he has been Moseley Professor of Surgery.

In addition to his practice which is most extensive, and his University work, Dr. Richardson has accepted numerous hospital appointments. He is at present and has been since 1886 Visiting Surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital, and is Consulting Surgeon to many hospitals, both metropolitan and suburban.

He is a member of the American Surgical Association and International Surgical Society. He is greatly interested in organizations outside of the channel of medicine and is member of the Somerset, University, St. Botolph, and Country Clubs.

Dr. Richardson is a contributor to "Park's Surgery by American Authors," and to "Dennis' System of Surgery."





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James H. Anderson

BERNARD SACHS

Neurologist
New York City

BERNARD SACHS, A.B., M.D., was born in Baltimore, Md., January 2nd, 1858. He is the son of Sophia and Joseph Sachs, a teacher.

Dr. Sachs received his education, preliminary to undertaking medical study, in the schools of New York City and in Harvard College, from which he was graduated with the Class of 1878. His medical studies were pursued abroad at the Universities of Berlin, and Strasburg, from which last-named he took the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1882. His practical work was done in the hospitals of Vienna, London, and Paris. Among his instructors were Kussmaul, Leyden, and Frerichs in General Medicine, Meynert, Westphal, Jolly, Charcot and Hughlings Jackson, in Neurology. He was abroad from 1878 to 1884.

Upon returning to the United States, Dr. Sachs located in New York City. He received many appointments both in hospitals and educational (medical) institutions. He was Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases in the New York Polyclinic, but resigned some years ago. He is at present Neurologist to Mt. Sinai Hospital, Alienist and Neurologist to Bellevue Hospital, Consulting Physician to the New York Neurological Institute and Consulting Physician to the Manhattan State Hospital.

Dr. Sachs is an ex-President of the American Neurological Association, and twice was President of the New York Neurological Society. He is a member of the American Neurological Association, Association of American Physicians, and Honorary Member of the Moscow Neurological Society.

He has written a large number of special articles on neurological subjects and a text-book on Nervous Diseases of Children. He gave the first complete description of Amaurotic Family Idiocy (Tay-Sachs Disease).

Dr. Sachs has become highly prominent in his chosen branch of medicine and is widely known as a specialist in nervous and mental diseases.





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B. Sachs

THOMAS EDWARD SATTERTHWAITE

Physician
New York City



THOMAS EDWARD SATTERTHWAITE, M.D., the son of Thomas Wilkinson Satterthwaite, a merchant of New York City, and Ann Fisher (Sheafe) Satterthwaite, was born in New York City on March 26, 1843. In Dr. Satterthwaite's ancestry there is English, Huguenot, and Puritan blood. On his mother's side he is descended from men prominent in the history of New Hampshire. His maternal grandfather was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, of both Houses at Washington, and a nominee for Governor of New Hampshire. He is also a direct descendant of the two John Wentworths, Lieutenant-Governors of New Hampshire. His paternal grandfather, of the same name, and his great-grandfather, Theophylact Bache, were prominent among the old merchants of New York City.

Dr. Satterthwaite prepared for college at Harrington's School in Westchester, whence he entered Yale University in 1860. He was graduated four years later with the Baccalaureate Degree, and in the same year (1864) matriculated in the Scientific Department of Harvard University, where he studied Comparative Anatomy as a private pupil of Jeffries Wyman. During 1864 he also matriculated in the Harvard Medical Department. From 1865 until 1867 he studied at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, in New York City, and then served as Intern at the New York Hospital on the surgical division.

In 1869 Dr. Satterthwaite received a diploma for twenty months' surgical experience, and in this year went abroad, continuing his medical studies in the University of Vienna, principally under Professors Schroetter, Hebra, and Klein, and in Wurzburg, where he pursued the study of Pathological Anatomy under Professor von Recklinghausen.

During the progress of Dr. Satterthwaite's medical studies in Europe, the Franco-Prussian War broke out, and he entered the Prussian service as Assistant Surgeon, being later promoted to full Surgeon, with the rank of captain. In recognition of his services, after the close of the war he was decorated with the Iron Cross by the German Emperor.

After the cessation of hostilities, he tendered his resignation, and returned to his medical studies, which he pursued until the fall of 1871, when he returned to New York City, and began the practice of medicine, which he has continued with little interruption to the present time.

In 1873 Dr. Satterthwaite opened what was probably the first private laboratory in this country for instruction in normal and pathological Histology. He was one of the incorporators and a trustee of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was instrumental in the founding of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, as well as the New York Polyclinic and Hospital, and was also one of the founders of the American Therapeutic Society.

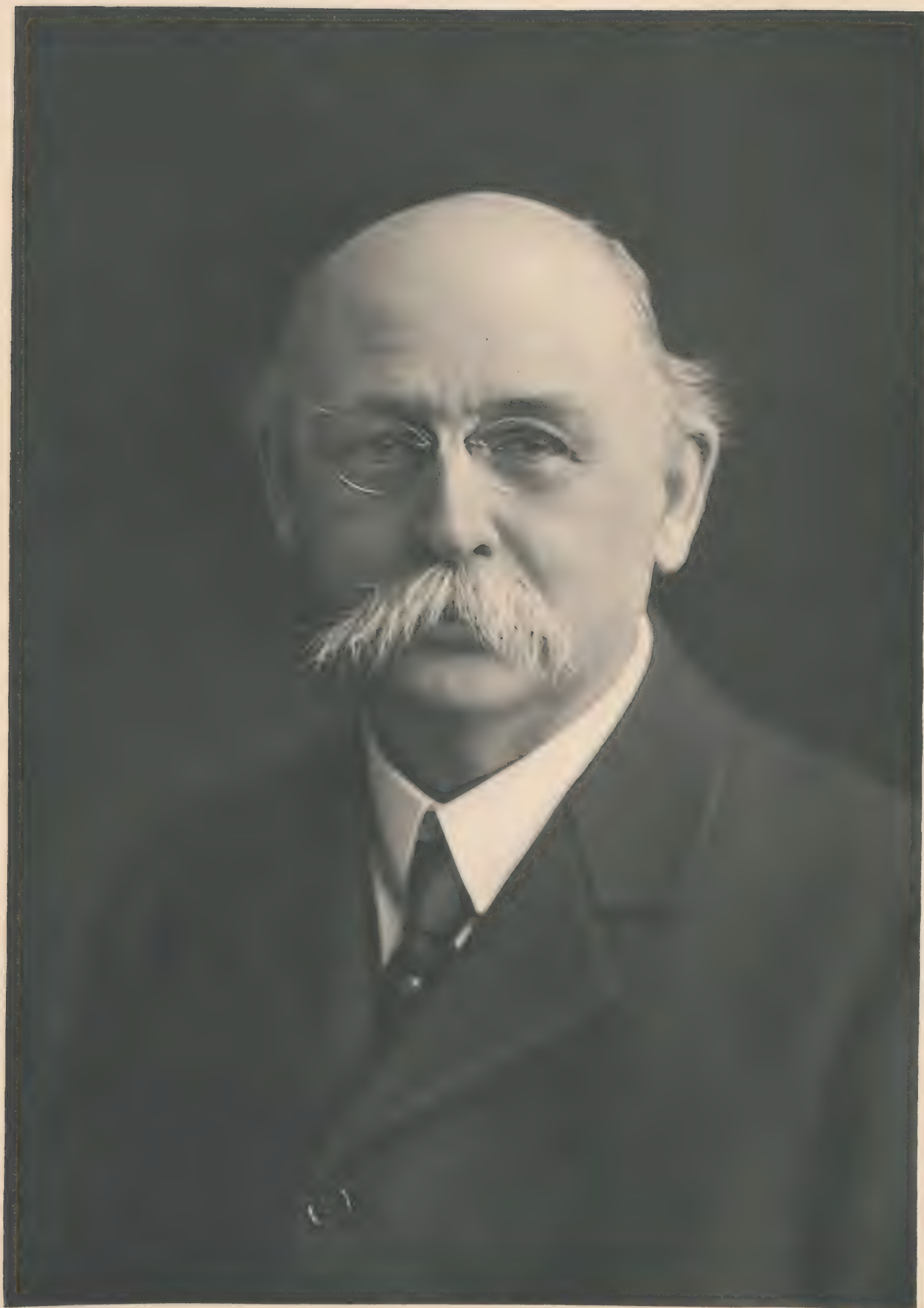
Dr. Satterthwaite is Consulting Physician to the Post-Graduate, Orthopedic, Babies', Red Cross, and Manhattan State Hospitals. From 1872 until 1882, and from 1873 to 1888, he was Pathologist to St. Luke's and the Presbyterian Hospitals respectively. For two years, 1881 and 1882, he was Lecturer on Comparative Pathology at the Columbia Veterinary College; and he was Professor of Pathological Anatomy for one year, Professor of General Medicine for seven years, and from 1904 until 1908 Professor of Medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.

Dr. Satterthwaite has contributed largely to the medical journals. In addition, he is the author of "Manual of Histology," 1881; "Practical Bacteriology," 1887, and "Diseases of the Heart and Aorta," 1905.

He limits himself to a consulting practice, especially in diseases of the heart, and is particularly interested in the perfecting of modern instruments of precision for use in medical practice. He also takes an active interest in medical advances of every kind, and in local good government. He is a member and ex-President of the New York Pathological Society, of the American Therapeutic Society, and of the Medical Association of the Greater City of New York; also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the Medical Societies of the County and State of New York, the Sons of the Revolution, the Century Club, and the Vereinigung aller Deutschen Studenten in Amerika.

Dr. Satterthwaite married, in 1884, Isabella, a daughter of the late Dr. James Lenox Banks, of New York City.





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Thomas S. Davenport

ABRAM ALEXANDER SMITH

Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine
University and Bellevue Hospital and Medical College
New York City



BRAM ALEXANDER SMITH, M.D., A.M., LL.D., the son of James Alexander and Mary Ann (Corbin) Smith, was born at Wantage, New Jersey, March 25th, 1847.

Dr. Smith prepared for college at the Newton Collegiate Institute, Newton, New Jersey, whence he entered Lafayette College, obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1868, and that of Master of Arts in 1871. In this latter year he was graduated in medicine from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He subsequently received the honorary degrees of LL.D. from Lafayette College, and Master of Arts from Princeton in 1892.

From 1871 to 1872 Dr. Smith served as Interne in Bellevue Hospital, and later, 1873-1879, became Visiting Physician to the Heart and Lungs Department of Demilt Dispensary; Assistant Visiting Physician to the Woman's Hospital in State of New York, 1874-1879; Clinical Assistant to Professor A. L. Loomis, and Consulting Physician to the Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled.

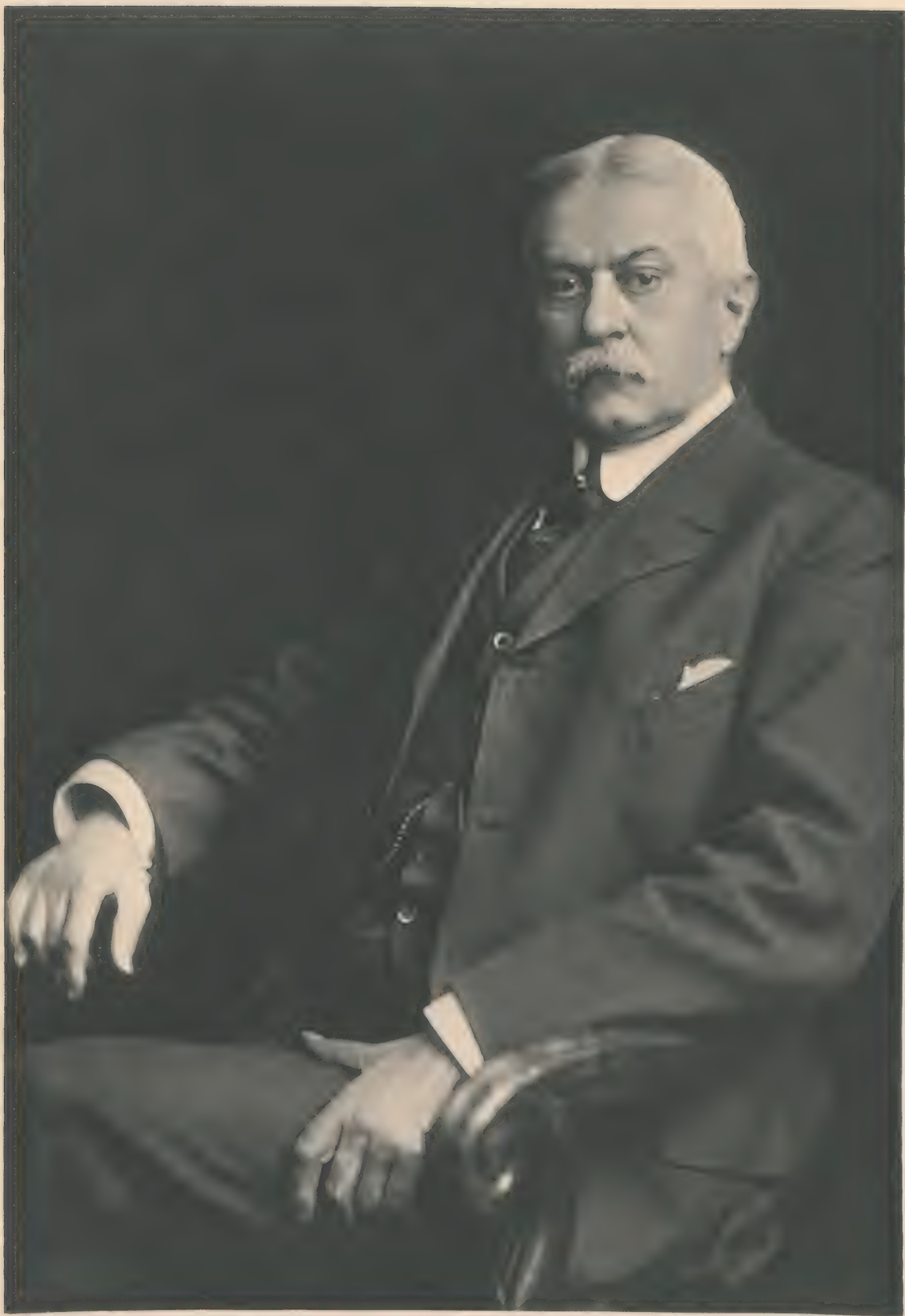
In addition to an extensive practice and many hospital appointments, Dr. Smith has engaged in the teaching of medicine. From 1879 to 1892 he was Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and from 1892 to 1897 Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in the same institution, and since 1897 he has been Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in the University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

Dr. Smith is a member of the American Medical Association; Association of American Physicians and Clinicians; American Climatological Society; National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; New York State Medical Association; New York Academy of Medicine; New York County Medical Society; New York Practitioners' Society; New York Clinical Society; New York Medical and Surgical Society; as well as of the following clubs, Century Association; University Club, and Grotier Club.

He has read numerous papers at the different societies of which he is member, and has contributed largely to current medical journals.

In December, 1873, Dr. Smith married Sue L., a daughter of Henry Bender, of Easton, Pa. They have had four children, all boys; two of them died in infancy, and two others, twins, were graduated from Princeton University in 1901.





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A. Alexander Smith

MOSES ALLEN STARR

Professor of Neurology
in the
College of Physicians and Surgeons
at
Columbia University
New York City



MOSES ALLEN STARR, is descended from a long line of prominent citizens, and we find among his ancestors men who, by their widely known activity in the various fields of public life, have acquired fame and honors, and secured to themselves a permanent place in the early history of this country.

Dr. Starr has worthily followed in the footsteps of his ancestors in embracing the medical career in which his paternal grandfather in the seventh generation, Dr. Comfort Starr, had already distinguished himself.

The history of this noted family shows that the first to come to America was Dr. Comfort Starr, who emigrated in 1632 from Ashford, England, and settled with his family in Warren, Connecticut. His son, Comfort Starr, graduated from Harvard in 1647, and served as a fellow and one of the corporation of Harvard College from 1650 to 1670. As lawyers and clergymen of distinction in New England, the successive generations maintained positions of eminence in these professions; but there was no physician in the family until 1880, when Moses Allen Starr, eighth in line from Dr. Comfort Starr, received his degree at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.

The grandfather of Dr. M. Allen Starr was Peter Starr, a lawyer of eminence in Vermont, in whose office Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, and Edward I. Phelps, Minister to England under President Cleveland, received their legal education. Egbert Starr, his father, was a successful merchant of New York from 1840 to 1870. His mother was Augusta Allen, daughter of Moses Allen, for many years a banker of prominence in New York. Dr. M. Allen Starr, their only child, was born in Brooklyn, May 16th, 1854, grew up in Orange, New Jersey, where he was educated at a private school, and entered Princeton College in 1872. In Princeton he made a brilliant record, standing third in his class of 140 members throughout his college career, and taking prizes in French, English literature, and Philosophy. His interest was especially strong in Psychology, under the stimulating influence of Dr. James McCosh, and after his graduation in 1876 he went to Germany to pursue studies preparatory to his work in neurological and psychological sciences. From 1877 to 1880 he studied at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and then served for two years as Interne in Bellevue Hospital, on the medical division. He then went abroad, and spent a year in the Universities of Heidelberg, Vienna, and Paris, working entirely in Neurology, especially under Meynert, and Charcot. From the time of his beginning the practice of medicine in New York, in 1884, he devoted his time exclusively to nervous diseases. He obtained positions in the various dispensaries, clinics and hospitals; maintained a private laboratory for the instruction of graduate students in Neurology; wrote voluminously on neurological subjects, which during the period from 1884 to 1898 were exciting the chief interest in medical science. During this period the facts regarding the localization of brain and spinal cord functions were brought out, and many of the original discoveries of these facts were first stated in Dr. Starr's papers. These papers were translated and published abroad, and formed a substantial contribution to the growing knowledge of nervous diseases.

In 1890 his first book, "Familiar Forms of Nervous Disease," was published. It soon ran through two editions, and is still sold. About that time interest in Neurology centered in the application of the facts of localization to the surgical treatment of diseases of the brain. In 1893 "Brain Surgery" was published, containing the facts bearing on this subject, with many original observations, and cases which had been operated upon under Dr. Starr's direction by Drs. McBurney, Weir, McCosh and Hartley. This book was translated into French by Chipault, and published in Paris. It was also translated into German, and published in Vienna and Leipzig. It established the reputation of the author as the chief authority in America on brain localization. The study of the microscopic anatomy of the nervous system had always attracted Dr. Starr, and, working with Dr.

Learning on the application of photography to microscopic work, he produced in 1896 "An Atlas of Nerve Cells"—one of the first publications of the Columbia University Press—a work containing a very beautiful series of plates of cells stained by new methods and accompanied by a text giving the entire subject of brain anatomy from the modern standpoint. In 1903 "Organic Nervous Diseases" was published, being the first half of a systematic textbook of Neurology. This was completed in 1906, when "Organic and Functional Nervous Diseases" appeared, a work which became at once a standard textbook, and has required a further edition in 1909.

During all this time Dr. Starr has been a successful teacher of Neurology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia University. His lectures, illustrated by lantern exhibitions, cover the entire field of nervous diseases, and his clinics afford instruction both for students and for practitioners. The material at the Vanderbilt Clinic at his disposal is enormous, the Clinic being only exceeded in numbers by the clinics at the Salpetriere in Paris and at the Charite in Berlin. With the aid of a large corps of assistants, sixteen in number, this material is carefully handled and utilized for the study of Neurology, a large number of important papers on the subject having coming from the clinical assistants in the past twenty years, while the list of papers appended here shows the industry of the Professor. As a teacher, Prof. Starr is clear, energetic and earnest. He has the faculty of stimulating interest and making the subject entertaining as well as instructive.

In addition to the literary contributions to Neurology, Prof. Starr has always taken a prominent part in medical societies, as shown by his membership, and has held office in almost every society in New York and America of which he has been a member. He is corresponding member of many societies abroad. His contributions to medical science have been recognized and endorsed by Princeton University, which in 1886 gave him the degree of Ph.D., and in 1899 gave him the degree of LL.D., and also by Columbia University, which in 1904 gave him the degree of Sc.D.

Having inherited ample means, Prof. Starr has always lived in comfort, has a wide circle of acquaintance, entertains freely, has a large country place at Mt. Kisco, with a farm, and a fine city house in New York, filled with interesting and valuable collections of paintings and of art. He is interested in many charitable societies, in Middlebury College in Vermont, of which he is a trustee, and to which he has made generous gifts, and in the work of St. George's Church, of which he is a member. He is a member of the University Club, the Century Association, the Princeton Club, and of the Ecwanok and Bedford Golf Clubs. He has travelled widely in Europe, Japan and China. He is generous of his money in charities, and of his time in the care of numerous poor patients, who always receive as courteous treatment as other classes.

In 1898 Dr. Starr married Miss Alice Dunning, daughter of a distinguished lawyer of New York. They have two children, Allen Egbert, and Katharine Eunice.

At the outset of his career, 1883, Dr. Starr was appointed Attending Physician at the New York Dispensary, which position he held for two years. At the same time he was Attending Physician at the New York Polyclinic, and from June of 1885 until May of 1888 he was also Professor of Nervous Diseases in this Institution, which is a post-graduate medical school. For three years he was Attending Physician at the Demilt Dispensary, and from 1894 to 1908, and 1896 to 1909, he was Consulting Physician of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary and of St. Vincent's Hospital respectively. He is at the present time Attending Physician in the "Nervous Department" of the Vanderbilt Clinic, and Consulting Physician of the Presbyterian Hospital and of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children.

With this remarkable record of activity and achievement, Dr. Starr has naturally become prominently identified with the leading professional societies. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and was its vice-President from 1899 until 1902. From 1892 to 1894 he was President of the New York Neurological Society, of which he is a member, and he was President of the American Neurological Association in 1897 and again in 1902. He is also a member of the Association of American Physicians. In 1890 he was appointed Honorary Secretary from the United States at the International Medical Congress at Berlin. In 1894 he became a member of the New York Academy of Sciences, and of the American Academy of Science. In 1897 he was delegate from the American Neurological Association to the British Medical Association. Dr. Starr is also a corresponding member of the Societe de Neurologie de Paris, of the Neurological Society of London, of the Societe de Psychiatrie de Paris, and of the German Neurological Association, and in 1909 he became president of the "Nervous Section" of the American Medical Association.

Besides being Associate Editor of the "Psychological Review" and of the "Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease," Dr. Starr is a most prolific writer of neurological and psychological works. He has written extensively for the leading professional periodicals, some of his essays being, "The Visual Area of the Brain" ("American Journal of Medical Science," January, 1884); "Cortical Lesions of the Brain" ("American Journal of Medical Science," April and July, 1884); "The Sensory Tract in the Nervous System," which was the prize essay of the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease," July, 1884); "Localization of the Functions of the Spinal Cord" ("Journal of Neurology," January, 1885); "Speech: Its Mental and Physical Aspects" ("The New Princeton Review," March, 1886); "Paramyoclonus Multiplex" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease," July, 1887); "Syringo-myelia: Its Pathology and Clinical Features" ("American Journal of Medical Science," May, 1888); "Ophthalmoplegia Externa Partialis"

("Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease," May, 1888); "Apraxia and Aphasia" ("New York Medical Record," October 27th, 1888; "Tumors of the Brain in Childhood" ("Medical News," January 12th, 1889); "The Old and the New Phrenology" ("Popular Science Monthly," October, 1889); "Electricity in Relation to the Human Body" ("Scribner's Magazine," November, 1889); "The Relation between Peripheral Irritation and Nervous Phenomena" ("New York Medical Record," January 4th, 1890); "Reflex Neuroses" ("Medical News," March 22nd 1890); "Cerebral Atrophies of Childhood" ("New York Medical Record," January 23rd, 1892); "Local Anaesthesia as a Guide in the Diagnosis of Lesions of the Lower Spinal Cord" ("American Journal of Medical Science," July, 1892); "Localized Transient Oedema" ("New York Medical Journal," September 27th, 1892); "Myxoedema" ("New York Medical Record," June 10th, 1893); "Memorial of Professor Charcot" ("Medical News," October 14th, 1893); "The Localization of Muscular Sense" ("American Journal of Medical Science," November, 1894); "Myxoedema" ("Medical News," December 15th and 22nd, 1894); "Megalo-cephalie" ("American Journal of Medical Science," December, 1894); "Some Curiosities of Thinking" ("Popular Science Monthly," April, 1895); "Tumors of the Spinal Cord" ("American Journal of Medical Science," June, 1895); "Brain Surgery with Reference to Brain Tumors" ("New York Medical Record," January 21st, 1896); "Exophthalmic Goitre" ("Medical News," April 18th, 1896); "The Diagnosis of Cerebral Abscess" (Report of New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, January, 1897); "Transmission of Sensations through the Spinal Cord" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease," August, 1897); "Tumor of the Left Temporal Region, Removal" ("Medical News," August 7th, 1897); "Unusual Forms of Apoplectic Attack" ("New York Medical Record," November 13th, 1897); "Brain Tumors and their Removal" ("Montreal Medical Journal," November, 1897); "Toxic Origin of Neurasthenia and Melancholia" ("New York Medical Record," May, 1901); "The Causation of Multiple Neuritis" ("Medical News," January 25th, 1902); "Arterial Sclerosis as a Cause of Nervous Disease" ("New York Medical Record," July, 1903); "The Results of Surgical Treatment of Brain Tumors" ("Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease," April, 1904); "Is Epilepsy a Functional Disease?" ("Journal of Nervous and Medical Disease," March, 1904); "Intracranial Lesions as a Sequelae of Otitis Media" ("New York Medical Record," March 10th, 1906); "Cerebellar Apoplexy" ("New York Medical Record," May 12th, 1906); "Present Status of Brain Surgery" ("Journal of American Medical Association," September 12th, 1906); "Medical Education in New York" ("Columbia University Quarterly," January, 1907); "Recent Discoveries in Medicine" ("Harper's Monthly Magazine," July, 1908); "The Duties of the Medical Profession to the Public" ("New York Medical Record," October 10th, 1908); "Epidemic Infantile Paralysis" ("Journal American Medical Association," July 11th, 1908); "Vaso-Motor and Trophic Neuroses" ("Journal American Medical Association," July 17th, 1909); "Cerebellar Tumors and Their Removal" ("American Journal of Medical Science," April, 1910).

In addition to these important works, he has contributed the following articles to the advancement of science: "Diagnosis of Local Lesions in the Brain, Pons and Medulla, and Cord" (in Vol. II, Vol. III, in Vol. VI, "Reference Handbook of Medical Science," Wm. Wood & Co., New York, 1885); "Multiple Neuritis" ("The Middleton Goldsmith Lectures of the New York Path. Society," pp. 93, Wm. Wood & Co., 1887); "Aphasia" ("Transactions of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons," Vol. I, pp. 329-337); "The Pathology of Sensory Aphasia" ("Brain," Vol. XII, pp. 82-99, January, 1889); "Intracranial Tumors" ("Cyclopaedia of Children's Diseases," Vol. IV, Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, 1890); "Familiar Forms of Nervous Disease" (pp. 339, Wm. Wood & Co., 1st edition in 1890 and 2nd in 1891); "Chorea" ("American Textbook of Diseases of Children," (W. B. Saunders, 1893); "Brain Surgery," (pp. 295, Wm. Wood & Co., New York, 1893); "Tumors of the Brain" ("Dercum's System of Nervous Diseases," Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia); "Local Anaesthesia as a Guide in the Diagnosis of Lesions of the Upper Portion of the Spinal Cord" ("Brain," April, 1894); "La Chirurgie de l'Encephale" (G. Steinheil, Paris, 1895); "Hirnehirurgie" (F. Deuticke, Leipzig, and Vienna, 1895); "Atlas of Nerve Cells" (MacMillan Company, 1896); "Cretinism and Myxoedema" ("American System of Medicine," Vol. V, Lea Bros., 1897); "Lectures on Diseases of the Mind" (Publisher's Printing Company, 1897); "Diagnosis and Localization of Spinal Cord Diseases" ("American System of Practical Medicine," Vol. IV, Lea Bros., Philadelphia, 1898); "Poliomyelitis Anterior" ("American System of Practical Medicine," Vol. IV, Lea Bros., Philadelphia, 1898); "Anterior Poliomyelitis Acuta" and "Syringomyelitis" ("Allbutt's System of Medicine," MacMillan Company, London, 1898); "Organic Nervous Diseases" (pp. 751, Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, 1903); "Organic and Functional Nervous Diseases" (pp. 815, Lea Bros. & Co., 1906, 2nd Edition); "Nervous Diseases, Organic and Functional" (pp. 911, Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 3rd Edition, 1909).

Dr. Starr was selected as the Middleton Goldsmith Lecturer of the Pathological Society of New York in 1887, and in 1892 he became the Willard Parker Lecturer.



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Photo by Rochlitz

M. Allen Star.

WILLIAM GILMAN THOMPSON

Professor of Medicine
Cornell University Medical College
New York City



R. WILLIAM GILMAN THOMPSON, the son of Elizabeth Coit Gilman and Joseph Parrish Thompson, a clergyman, noted author and orator, was born in New York City, December 25th, 1856.

Dr. Thompson prepared for college in the schools of New York City, and at the Karlsruhe Polytechnicum in Germany, where he spent the year of 1873-1874, and matriculated upon his return to the United States at the Yale University Sheffield Scientific School, from which he was graduated in 1877.

After a year in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, Dr. Thompson went abroad in 1879 to continue the study of medicine, and studied for one year at the Berlin University and at Kings College, London, where he came under the instruction of Professors Virchow, von Langenbeck, von Leyden, Senator, and Sir Joseph Lister. After studying in the clinics of Berlin, London, and New York, he was graduated in medicine from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City in 1881. Until 1883 he served as Interne in the New York and State Emigrant Hospitals, and since then has been engaged in active private practice, consisting of a large consulting practice in general medicine, and in teaching.

Formerly Dr. Thompson was Assistant Visiting Physician to the New York Cancer Hospital, and Visiting Physician to the New York Hospital, and Bloomingdale Asylum, and at present is Visiting Physician to Bellevue and Presbyterian Hospitals, and Consulting Physician to the New York State Woman's Hospital; New York State Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled; Nassau Hospital; Lawrence Hospital, and the Northern Dispensary.

In 1887 Dr. Thompson was appointed to the Chair of Physiology in the New York University Medical College, and held this position for nine years when in 1896 he received the appointment of Professor of Therapeutics and Materia Medica in the same College. In 1898 he accepted the Chair of Medicine in Cornell University Medical College, and for the last twelve years has continued in that office. He has devoted much time to original experiments in Physiology and Clinical Medicine.

Dr. Thompson is a member of the Board of Managers of the New York Botanical Garden, and of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association. He interests himself strongly in professional organizations, and has always taken a prominent part in them. He is a member of the following organizations: Association of American Physicians; American Medical Association; New York State Medical Association; New York County Medical Association; New York Practitioners' Society; New York Clinical Society; New York Medical and Surgical Society; Associations of the Alumni of the Presbyterian, New York, and Bellevue Hospitals; New York Academy of Medicine (of which he was a former Vice-President and is at present a Trustee); Century Association, and University Club.

As an author on professional subjects Dr. Thompson is well known. Besides many medical society addresses, college lectures, and so forth, he has written clinical papers on such topics as Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia, Gastric Ulcer, Carcinoma, Exophthalmic Goitre, Septic-endocarditis and Pernicious Anemia; articles on medical education, training of nurses, and hospital construction; also papers on Experimental Physiology, including "Brain-grafting," the "Use of Mechanical Models in Teaching Physiology" and "Instantaneous Photographs of the Heart in Motion." He is the author of "Training Schools for Nurses," 1883; "Practical Medicine," 1900, and "Practical Dietetics," which went through four editions, the latest in 1909; Editor of the "Loomis-Thompson System of Practical Medicine," 1898, and a contributor to Wood's "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences," and Pepper's "An American Textbook of the Theory and Practice of Medicine."

He is a member of the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army.





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W. Cilman Thompson

WILLIAM HANNA THOMSON

Formerly Professor of the Practice of Medicine

New York University Medical College

New York City



WILLIAM HANNA THOMSON, M. D., LL. D., was born in Beyrout, Syria, November 1st, 1833, the son of the Rev. W. M. Thomson, D. D., and Eliza Hanna, both missionaries.

He was educated in Syria, where he made an exhaustive study of the Arabic literature and at Wabash College, Indiana, which conferred the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts upon him. His medical studies were pursued in the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1859 with the medical degree. He subsequently received the Honorary Degrees of Master of Arts from Yale University and that of Doctor of Laws from New York University.

Dr. Thomson is ex-President of the New York Academy of Medicine, and member of many other professional societies, among them the Association of American Physicians, Washington, and the Harvey Society, New York.

He was Professor of Practice of Medicine in the New York University Medical College, but still continues to maintain a private and consulting practice which is extensive, and is engaged in hospital duties.

Dr. Thomson is the author of numerous scientific books and articles. Among them are: "Brain and Personality," "What is Physical Life," and "Some Wonders of Biology."





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Wm. Howard Thomson

JAMES TYSON

Professor of Medicine
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia



JAMES TYSON, M.D., the son of Henry Tyson, a physician, and Gertrude Haviland Caswell Tyson, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 26th, 1841. During his earlier years his parents lived successively in Philadelphia, in Reading, Pa., Worcester, Montgomery County, Pa., which was the family home, and finally in Reading, where his education definitely began. He attended public and private schools until fourteen years of age, when he came to Philadelphia, and entered the Friends' Central School, where he prepared for Haverford College. In September, 1857, he joined the Sophomore Class of this College, and was graduated with the Baccalaureate Degree in July, 1860, subsequently receiving the honorary degrees of Master of Arts in 1864, and that of Doctor of Laws in October, 1908.

In October, 1860, Dr. Tyson matriculated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and three years later, March, 1863, was graduated with the medical degree. While a student here, he became an acting medical cadet in the United States Army, and was stationed at the United States Army General Hospital at Broad and Cherry Streets, Philadelphia. After graduation, he remained in the service of the Government as Acting Assistant Surgeon in Philadelphia and Harrisburg during the Gettysburg Campaign, until July, 1863, when he was elected Resident Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital where he resided until April, 1864. In this year he engaged in the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, re-entering also the Governmental service until the close of the Civil War in 1865.

In the early fall of 1864, Dr. Tyson was sent to Winchester, Virginia, during the campaigns in the Valley of Virginia, and on returning to Philadelphia he began the teaching of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, first to private classes, and in 1868 became Lecturer on Microscopy, and in 1870 Lecturer on Urinary Chemistry. In 1876 he was elected to the Chair of General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy; from 1889 to 1899 he was Professor of Clinical Medicine, and since 1899 has been Professor of Medicine. For more than twenty-five years he was one of the physicians to the Philadelphia Hospital, and has been since December, 1902, one of the physicians to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

In addition to the duties incident to the many appointments he has received, Dr. Tyson has practiced medicine, and has found time in the course of years to write the treatises mentioned below, together with numerous papers on what is now termed internal medicine, and to take an active part in many professional organizations. While continuing active hospital work, his private practice is mainly consulting.

He is a member of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia; College of Physicians of Philadelphia, of which he was Vice-President from 1904 to 1907, and President from 1907 to 1910; one of the founders of the Association of American Physicians, of which he was Secretary at its foundation in 1886, and President in 1908; of the American Medical Association and of many others.

Dr. Tyson is the author of numerous volumes on medical subjects, including a text book of Practice of Medicine; also of many papers and Medical and Collateral subjects.

The books include:

"Practice of Medicine," 5th edition, 1909;

"Bright's Disease and Diabetes," 2nd Edition, 1906;

"Practical Examination of Urine," 10th edition, 1902;

"Physical Diagnosis," 5th edition, 1902; and

"Cell Doctrine," second edition, 1878.





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Samuel Lydon

VICTOR CLARENCE VAUGHAN

Professor of Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry

University of Michigan

Ann Arbor



VICTOR CLARENCE VAUGHAN, M.D., Sc.D., LL.D., Ph.D., was born at Mt. Airy, Randolph County, Missouri in 1851, the son of Adeline Dameron and John Vaughan, a farmer.

Dr. Vaughan was born and reared on a farm in Missouri, and his early instruction was acquired in a small private school there. This was continued at Central College and later at Mt. Pleasant College, where he obtained the Bachelor's degree at the age of twenty. He afterwards taught Latin in this school for two years, and in 1874 entered the University of Michigan, taking in the following year the degree of Master of Science, in 1876 that of Doctor of Philosophy, and in 1878 graduating in medicine.

In 1876, he had been appointed Instructor in the University of Michigan, and he was subsequently advanced to Assistant Professor and then to full Professor. In 1891 he became Dean of the Department of Medicine and Surgery. He was first appointed a member of the Michigan State Board of Health in 1883, and with the exception of a few years has served on this Board to the present time. He served as Surgeon in the Spanish-American War, and was present at the Battle of Santiago, later becoming a member of the Typhoid Commission, the other members of which were Reed and Shakespeare.

Dr. Vaughan's contributions to medical science have been recognized and endorsed by the University of Illinois, which bestowed upon him the honorary degree of M.D., the University of Western Pennsylvania, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Sc.D., and the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree of LL.D. He has been elected honorary member of the French and Hungarian Societies of Hygiene, and of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was recommended by President McKinley for Brevet Colonel for service in the field.

He is a member of the local and State Medical Societies (at one time President of the latter), of the American Medical Association, of the Association of American Physicians, of which he is ex-President, of the American Society of Physiologists, Society of Biological Chemists, American Therapeutical Society, Society of Pathologists and Bacteriologists, National Association for the Prevention and Restriction of Tuberculosis, of the American Philosophical Society, and President of the Michigan State Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

Among the numerous articles which Dr. Vaughan has written are: "Separation of Arsenic from Antimony and Tin," which was the thesis for the Master's degree; "Osteology and Myology of the Domestic Fowl," thesis for the Doctor's degree; "Text-Book of Physiological and Pathological Chemistry," which went through three editions; "Ptomaines and Leucomaines," also "Cellular Toxins," in collaboration with Dr. Novy. He is the joint author with Reed and Shakespeare and editor of "Report on Typhoid Fever in the United States Army in 1898," "The Religion of Science," "The Evolution of the Superman," "The Future of the Medical Profession," etc. The list of scientific contributions to American and foreign journals contains more than one hundred titles. The more important of these deal with the chemistry of bacteria, and their split products, the poisonous group in the protein molecule, and the physiological effects of these. Dr. Vaughan regards the following as his more important contributions to science: (1) The demonstration that poisons introduced into the dead body diffuse throughout the tissue. For many years this was a matter of dispute, and his studies certainly were among the first to positively determine the facts. (2) The detection of a chemically active body in poisonous milk and its products, such as cheese, ice cream, etc. (3) The discovery, made with Wheeler, of a poisonous group in the protein molecule.

In 1877, Dr. Vaughan married Dora C. Taylor. They have five sons, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, Jr., Dr. J. Walter Vaughan, Dr. Herbert H. Vaughan and Henry F., and Warren T. Vaughan.





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V. L. Burghman

WILLIAM HENRY WELCH

Baxley Professor of Pathology
Johns Hopkins University
Baltimore, Maryland



WILLIAM HENRY WELCH, M. D., LL. D., was born in Norfolk, Connecticut, April 8th, 1850. He is the son of William Wickham and Emeline Collin Welch.

Having completed academic studies in 1870, when he was graduated with the Bachelor's degree from Yale University, Dr. Welch undertook the study of medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia University, New York City, and was graduated in 1875. He then pursued post-graduate studies at the Universities of Strassburg, Leipzig, Breslau, and Berlin from 1876 to 1878, and again during 1884-1885. He has received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Pennsylvania, and that of Doctor of Laws from Western Reserve, 1894, as also from Harvard University in 1900, Toronto, 1903, Columbia, 1904, and from Jefferson Medical College in 1897.

From 1879 to 1884, Dr. Welch was Professor of Pathology, Anatomy, and General Pathology at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, N. Y., and has been since 1884 Baxley Professor of Pathology at the Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, Maryland, in which Institution he was Dean of the Medical Faculty from 1893 to 1898. He has also been connected with the Johns Hopkins Hospital in the capacity of Pathologist since 1899.

Dr. Welch has been President of the Maryland State Board of Health since 1898; President of the Board of Directors of the Rockefeller Institution for Medical Research since 1901; Trustee of the Carnegie Institution since 1906, and was Huxley Lecturer of the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School in London, England, during 1902; President of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons, 1897; Association of American Physicians, 1901; A. A. A. S., 1906-7; and is at present, 1911, President of the American Medical Association.

He is Honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine, London; Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; College of Physicians in Philadelphia; Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland, of which he was President in 1891-2; and he is member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Philosophical Society. Outside of the scientific organizations to which he belongs, he is member of the University Club, of Baltimore, Maryland, and of the University Club of New York City.

Dr. Welch's contributions to medical science have secured to him an important place among the foremost pathologists of the time and his authority in this field is universally recognized. Among the most important of his writings are: "General Pathology of Fever," 1888; "The Biology of Bacteria, Infection and Immunity," 1894; "Bacteriology of Surgical Infections," 1895; "Thrombosis and Embolism," 1899. He has also written numerous papers on pathological and bacteriological subjects, and delivered many addresses.





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William H. Welch,

WILLIAM HOLLAND WILMER

Ophthalmologist
Washington, D. C.



WILLIAM HOLLAND WILMER, M.D., was born in Powhatan County, Virginia, August 26, 1863, son of Rt. Rev. Richard H. and Margaret (Brown) Wilmer.

On both sides of his family he is descended from early English settlers in the colonies of Virginia and Maryland. His father was for thirty-eight years Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Alabama, and his mother was a daughter of Gen. Alexander Brown and granddaughter of Robert Rives of Albemarle County, Virginia. Bishop Wilmer's father, Rev. William Holland Wilmer, D.D., was the first pastor of St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., and one of the founders of the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Va.; he was for many years President of the House of Deputies of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States and was President of William and Mary College.

Dr. Wilmer received his education at the Episcopal High School, near Alexandria, Va., from which he entered the University of Virginia, and after a course in the Academic and Medical Departments was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1885.

Upon leaving the University he entered Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City, where he remained for eighteen months, devoting himself to the special course which he proposed to make his life work. He then began the practice of his profession in that city as Assistant to Dr. Emil Gruening, and lectured on Ophthalmology at the New York Polyclinic during 1887-1889. Under Dr. Agnew he also had charge of one of the Ophthalmological Clinics of the Outdoor Department of Bellevue Hospital.

In 1889 Dr. Wilmer removed to Washington, D. C., and began the practice of his specialty, gaining the reputation of one of the most successful Physicians and Surgeons in the country. He has written upon the subject of his specialty, and is most highly regarded by eminent authorities both at home and abroad.

Dr. Wilmer was one of the founders of the Episcopal Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of Washington, and is Attending Ophthalmologist to that institution, as well as to the Emergency Hospital and the Georgetown University Hospital. He is Professor of Ophthalmology in the Medical Department of the University of Georgetown.

He is a member of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, the Society of Ophthalmologists and Otologists of Washington, D. C., the American Medical Association, the American Ophthalmological Society, the Mt. Sinai Hospital Alumni, and First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps U. S. A. He is an hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and a member of the Metropolitan Club, Cosmos Club, Chevy Chase Club, Washington Riding Club and the Blue Ridge Hunt Club.

Dr. Wilmer was married in 1891 to Miss Re Lewis Smith, daughter of James M. Smith of Washington, Pa., and has three children: Richard H., Rebekah and William H. Wilmer, Jr.





W. T. Milner

JAMES CORNELIUS WILSON

Professor of the Practice of Medicine and of Clinical Medicine

Jefferson Medical College

Philadelphia, Pa.



JAMES CORNELIUS WILSON, A.M., M.D., eldest son of Ellwood Wilson and Hannah Paul (Shallcrops) Wilson, was born in Philadelphia, March 25th, 1847. His father was a distinguished physician, greatly interested in the profession of medicine as an organization, and, in association with Dr. Joseph Warrington, was one of the supporters of the Philadelphia Lying-in Charity and Nurses' Home, the first institution in America in which students received practical bedside instruction in midwifery and in which women were systematically trained in the art of nursing.

Dr. J. C. Wilson's early education was acquired in the Friends' Central School and a small private school conducted by the Reverend Dr. Malin. Later he passed some time in the Phillips Academy at Exeter, N. H., and entered Yale College in the autumn of 1863 as a freshman. His health not being very good he withdrew from Yale, but later entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1867, receiving the degree A.M. in course three years later. The same year he entered upon the study of medicine in the Jefferson College, becoming the first office student of Dr. W. W. Keen. From this institution he was graduated with credit in 1869. He then served a term as Resident Physician in the Wills Eye Hospital, and, after leaving that institution, in the Pennsylvania Hospital. He subsequently spent a year in Vienna, occupying himself chiefly with anatomy, pathological anatomy and clinical medicine. Upon his return to Philadelphia he at once became identified with the department of medicine and clinical medicine in the Jefferson College and served for several years as Chief Clinical Assistant to Professor J. M. Da Costa. He also occupied from time to time various positions upon the junior teaching staff until 1891, when he was chosen to fill, as a member of the Faculty, the chair of Practice of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, made vacant by the resignation of his distinguished friend and master in medicine, Da Costa. Meanwhile Dr. Wilson had achieved a high degree of success as a practitioner and consultant and he had been honored by a number of appointments upon the staffs of general hospitals in Philadelphia. Among these are the Jefferson Hospital, 1876; Philadelphia General Hospital, 1876, resigned 1889; St. Agnes, 1889, resigned the following year; German Hospital, 1889, became Physician-in-Chief in 1898; and Pennsylvania Hospital, 1895. He was Medical Director of the Jefferson Hospital, 1894-6. He is consulting physician to the Rush Hospital for Consumptives, the Jewish Hospital, the Bryn Mawr Hospital, the American Hospital for Diseases of the Stomach, the Widener Memorial Home for Crippled Children, the Physicians and Surgeons' Hospital in Wilmington, Delaware, and the Physicians' Hospital in Vineland, New Jersey. Dr. Wilson has always taken a deep interest in the medical profession as an organized body and early became a member of many local and national societies. He has been President of the Philadelphia Pathological Society, Philadelphia County Medical Society, American Academy of Medicine, Association of American Physicians, the American Climatological Association, the American Therapeutic Society, and Vice-President of the American Pediatric Society. He is an active member of the Medical Society of Pennsylvania and the American Medical Association, and has for many years been deeply interested in the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

The following list of his publications is arranged in the order of their appearance:

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Heart showing Anomalous Arrangement of the Leaflets of the Pulmonary Valve, these being four in number, Trans. Path. Soc., Phila., 1878, VII, p. 57.

Carcinoma of Stomach, causing Constriction four inches above the Pylorus, with corresponding Constriction of the Transverse Colon; scattered secondary growths in Liver, Omentum and Mesentery, Trans. Path. Soc., Phila., 1878, VII, p. 36.

Intra-capsular Fracture of Femur—Thrombosis of left Femoral Vein extending to Vena Cava, Trans. Path. Soc., Phila., 1878, VII, pp. 11-14.

Myoma of Uterus, Trans. Path. Soc., Phila., 1878, VII, pp. 113-115.

1879.

A Case of Torsion of the Ileum, Am. J. M. Sci., Phila., 1879, n. s., LXXVIII, pp. 78-84.

The Summer and Its Diseases, 160 pp., Phila.

Exophthalmic Goiter, Phila. Med. Times, 1878-1879, IX, pp. 6-21.

A Case of Recurrent Pleurisy, Phila. Med. Times, 1879-1880, X, pp. 62-64.

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1880.

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1881.

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A Treatise on the Continued Fevers (with Introduction by J. M. Da Costa), XVIII, 365 pp.

The Influences that Predispose to Pulmonary Consumption, Phila. Med. Times, 1881-1882, XII, pp. 277-280.

1882.

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Specimens of Membraniform Exudation obtained from a Case of Purulent Pleural Effusion, Phila. Med. Times, 1882-1883, XIII, p. 554.

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A Further Note on the Specific Treatment of Enteric Fever, N. Y. M. J., 1884, XXXIX, p. 254; also Coll. and Clin. Rec., Phila., 1884, V, p. 59.

On the Diagnosis of Tumors of the Anterior Mediastinum, J. Am. M. Ass'n, Chicago, 1884, III, pp. 113-116.

Note on Hydrargyrum Formamidum, Pro. Phila. Co. M. Soc. Phila. 1883-1884, VI, p. 52.

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Myalgia, Phila. Med. Times, 1885-1886, XVI, pp. 119-123.

Remarks on the Climate of Florida. Repr. from N. Y. M. J., 1885, XIII.

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J. C. Wilson

JOHN ALLAN WYETH

*President of the Faculty
of the
New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital
New York City*



JOHN ALLAN WYETH, was born at Missionary Station, Marshall County, Alabama, on May 26th, 1845. He is the son of Louis Weiss Wyeth, an eminent Judge, who died in 1889, and Euphemia Allan, who died in 1896.

His early education was obtained in the La Grange Military Academy (La Grange College) in Franklin County, Alabama, where the curriculum was the same as that at West Point, New York.

Dr. Wyeth's military training and the outbreak of the Civil War inspired him, when only seventeen years of age, to enter upon military service in the Army of the Southern Confederacy.

Among the engagements Dr. Wyeth took part in during the Civil War was that at Law's Landing, Alabama, June 7th, 1862, and as a member of Morgan's Cavalry he was in the fight at Bear Wallow near Glasgow on December 25th. He also took part in the engagements at Upton Station, Elizabethtown, Muldraugh's Hill and Rolling Fork River in December, 1862. From 1863 to the close of the War in 1865 he was attached to Company I, Russell's Fourth Alabama Cavalry Regiment of Wheeler's and Forrests' corps. He was in the battle of Shelbyville on June 27th, 1863, and in two engagements at Morris Ford on Elk River and at Winchester in July of that year. Subsequently he took part in the battle of Chickamauga on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of September, 1863, and on the 21st, he participated in the defeat of the Federal Cavalry in McLemore's Cove. On September 30th we find him in the fight at Cottonport, Tennessee, and on October 2nd, at Anderson's Cross Roads in Sequatchie Valley. Being dismounted in this engagement he was taken prisoner and remained in captivity for sixteen months, being exchanged in April, 1865. His loyalty to the Cause compelled him to re-enter the service and he was present at the Capture of Macon, Georgia, by General James H. Wilson in May, 1865.

Two years after the close of the War, Dr. Wyeth began the study of medicine in the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1869. After his graduation, Dr. Wyeth located in New York City, and his skirmishes and battles in the medical world have, unlike those of his short but eventful military career, ended in success and prominence. This is clearly shown by the successive appointments he has received.

In March, 1873, he was awarded the degree *ad eundem* by the Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City. In April of that year he was appointed Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, and in the following year Prosector to the Chair of Anatomy in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. In 1881 he was appointed Visiting Surgeon to Mt. Sinai Hospital, and Consulting Surgeon to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York City. In the same year he organized and became Professor of Surgery in and later President of the Faculty of the New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, which was the first Post-Graduate Medical School in the United States. He is also Consulting Surgeon to the Skin and Cancer Hospital of New York City.

With this notable record of activity and achievement, Dr. Wyeth has naturally become closely identified with the most prominent medical associations. In 1885 and 1886 he was elected to serve two years as President of the New York Pathological Society; in 1893 he was First Vice-President of the American Medical Association; in 1900 he was elected President of the New York State Medical Association, and in 1901 President of the American Medical Association. In 1908 and 1909 he was President of the Southern Society; in January, 1907, he was elected President of the New York Academy of Medicine and re-elected in 1909. He is an honorary member of the Texas State Medical Association, and of the Medical Society of New Jersey. In 1901 the Honorary Degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Alabama, and in 1909 the same degree was conferred upon him by the University of Maryland.

Dr. Wyeth has written voluminously for his profession. Some of his contributions to medical science are: "Hand-Book of Medical and Surgical Reference," 1875; Essay on "Dextral Preference in Man," 1875; "A Monograph on Minor Surgery," 1876; "Amputation at the Ankle Joint," which was awarded the prize in 1876 of the Bellevue Medical College Alumni Association. In 1878 he was awarded the first prize of the American Medical Association for an essay on "The Surgical Anatomy and Surgery of the Carotid Arteries." He received the second prize of the same Association in 1878 for an essay on the "Sur-

gical Anatomy and Surgery of the Innominate and Sub-clavian Arteries." At this time he published an essay on the "Obturator Arteries and the Importance of their Relation to Hernia," and some time later a pamphlet on "Suprapubic Cystotomy with a Report of Sixty Cases"; "An Osteoplastic Operation for the Correction of Deformities of the Alveolar Arch and for Cleft Palate and Hare-Lip"; "Removal of the Lower Jaw from the Mouth without External Incision"; an Essay on "The Surgical Treatment of Aneurisms of the Arch of the Aorta, Innominate, Subclavian and Carotid Arteries by the Distal Ligature" and "Some Original Researches on the Occlusion of Arteries by Cell Proliferation." In 1890 he made public his method of "Bloodless Amputation at the Shoulder and Hip Joints," and in 1903 "A New Method of Treating Inoperable Vascular Tumors by the Injection into their Substance of Water at a High Temperature."

In 1895 Dr. Wyeth delivered an oration on "J. Marion Sims and His Work," before the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association at Washington, and an address on "Medical Education" before the Mississippi Valley Association at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1890. In 1886 he published the first edition of his "Textbook on Surgery," which in 1909 had passed through four separate editions. In St. Paul, in 1901, he delivered the "Oration on Surgery" before the American Medical Association, and the "President's Address" before the same Association at Saratoga in 1902.

Dr. Wyeth has made contributions to other than professional literature, some of these being: An article in the Century Magazine for April, 1891, entitled "Cold Cheer in Camp Morton," a narrative of prison life from October, 1863, to February, 1865; an historical sketch in Harper's Magazine, November, 1892, entitled "Nathaniel J. Wyeth and the Struggle for Oregon"; in Harper's Weekly, 1898, "General Wheeler's Leap," a sketch of the battle of Shelbyville, June 27th, 1863; a series of articles on "General N. B. Forrest at Fort Donelson"; "The Capture of Colonel A. D. Straight and his Entire Command"; "The Storming of Fort Pillow"; "Forrest at Brice's Cross Roads," all in Harper's Magazine, 1899; in the "Confederate Veteran" for November, 1900, appeared the "Narrative of a Scouting Expedition in 1863." In 1899 his "Life of General Nathan Bedford Forrest" was published by Harper and Bros., a second edition being issued in 1908; an address on General Robert E. Lee, January 19th, 1906, on the "Anniversary of the Great Commander's Birth."

In 1886 he married Florence Nightingale Sims, the daughter of the eminent Surgeon, J. Marion Sims.

Dr. Wyeth's zealous and untiring activities on behalf of the Polyclinic Medical School have largely contributed towards securing to this Institution a prominent place among medical institutions in the United States. At present Dr. Wyeth is busy in the erection of the new Hospital of the New York Polyclinic which, with the latest sanitary and hygienic improvements, will be a great factor in the Post-Graduate teaching courses, benefiting thereby a new generation of physicians and surgeons, and their gratitude will be the highest recognition of his contributions to the advancement of science.





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John A. C. Wyeth



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